

# Red Cross scotches anti-Israel chicanery

From our Correspondent—Geneva

The International Committee of the Red Cross has categorically denied anti-Israel allegations contained in a resolution adopted this week by the annual assembly of the World Health Organisation. The resolution accused Israel of preventing the Red Cross from distributing supplies to the inhabitants of the occupied territories.

An ICRC spokesman told your correspondent on Wednesday: "It is completely untrue to assert that we have been barred from this distribution work by the Israeli authorities. Distribution is continuing normally at a number of points."

The resolution, proposed by Afghanistan, India, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Somalia and Yugoslavia, was bulldozed through the crowded assembly by a show-of-hands vote of 41 to 2.

The two countries voting against were America and Israel, while 53 countries abstained, including Britain and France.

An observer said afterwards that the abstentions were clearly "politically decided, so as not to upset the Arab countries." Even a senior WHO official admitted that the vote was sheer "political chicanery."

A similar resolution was passed by the WHO last year.

The latest resolution, accusing the Israeli "occupying authorities" of blocking the distribution of

medicaments by the ICRC to the inhabitants of the "occupied territories," calls on Israel to "abide by the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war," accused her of violating the "basic human rights of the (Arab) refugees, displaced persons and the inhabitants of the occupied territories"; and called on her "to refrain from any interference with the activities of the ICRC in the occupied territories."

The ICRC spokesman said afterwards: "We have several times made distributions in the Gaza Strip, the Sinai area and Jordan... for example, as recently as February 17 (we made one) to 50,000 Beduin in Sinai."

The ICRC spokesman added that "some difficulties" encountered with the Israeli authorities had been discussed with them "and we were able to reach an acceptable compromise which enabled us to make the distribution."

## Israel opens her arms

From our Correspondent Jerusalem

The Knesset gave second and third readings on Monday to an amendment to the Nationality Law, making it possible for Jews qualifying for admission to Israel under the Law of the Return to apply for citizenship while still resident in countries which forbid them from emigrating to the Jewish State.

The amendment, which comes into effect almost immediately, is primarily a gesture to Soviet Jews. It will enable them, if they renounce Soviet nationality, to become Israeli citizens while still in the Soviet Union.

## Eichmann aide arraigned

West Berlin

Friedrich Boshammer, 64, a former senior official in Adolf Eichmann's Jewish affairs department at the Nazi security headquarters in Berlin between 1942 and 1944, was charged here on Tuesday with murder and complicity in the killing of 150,000 Jews during the Second World War.

Boshammer, who practised as a lawyer in the Ruhr town of Wuppertal until his arrest in 1969, is accused in the 634-page indictment of organising the deportation of Bulgarian, Italian, Rumanian and Slovak Jews to concentration camps. (Reuter).

## More Soviet trials

Continued from page 1, column 3

a letter of protest to the Mayor of Leningrad on the day the trial opened there were called to the office of the Mayor of Riga and warned against making any public protest when the trial takes place in Riga. They told him there was no law to stop them.

Another trial of six people, four of them Jews who had applied for visas to Israel, has just come to light. It was held in February at Riazan in central Russia, and the charges were anti-Soviet propaganda and anti-Soviet organisation. The Jewish defendants were: Shimon Gril, 20; Yurii Budka, 24; Valeri Budka, 21; Semyon Zaslavsky, 23. The sentences ranged from three to seven years.

Before the Second World War, Riazan was a centre of Chabad Chasidism. The Chasidim managed to leave for Israel after the war. While the series of trials is in progress the Moscow publicity media are developing and broadening their attack on "Zionism." One theme developed in a commentary on the Moscow home service during the week was that "Zionism" is a weapon of imperialism in its struggle against the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, was being used in attempts to undermine Socialism from within.

The two most recent illustrations given by Moscow radio were Czechoslovakia, where "the Zionist centre" received active support from abroad, and Poland, where "Zionism" was seen in another commentary, as "the striking force

of imperialism in Asia," where "international Zionist organisations are stepping up their subversive activities against the national liberation movements."

In Israel, meanwhile, former Soviet Jews have been holding a vigil at the Western Wall. They were visited there by the Cabinet after its meeting on Sunday.

Speaking in the Knesset on the Soviet trials the Premier, Mrs Golda Meir, said their aim was above all "to spread fear and terror among other Jews so that they should not dare express their longing to emigrate to Israel."

Israel had the right to call upon the nations of the world not to keep silent or stand idly by.

Protests at the trial have been voiced throughout the Jewish world, from Belgium to Australia.

A protest meeting against the trials of Jews in the Soviet Union will be held in Trafalgar Square on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Board of Deputies and Ajez.

It will begin at 8.30 p.m. and will be followed by the delivery of a protest letter to the editors of Britain's national newspapers.

Striking a somewhat discordant note, Dr Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, warned in Paris on Monday against stepping up the present conflict between world Jewry and the Soviet Union. This, he said, could only harm both sides.

Dr Goldmann was speaking at a meeting of the WJC's European Executive, at which "profound anxiety" was expressed.



This young Israeli has a difficult choice from among the plethora of books offered at one of the book fairs run by the Publishers' Association

## Carmel left without headmaster

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

In the wake of the controversy following the recent appointment of 28-year-old Rabbi Jeremy Rosen as headmaster of Carmel College, the school has now been left without a headmaster for the rest of the present academic year.

Mr Joshua Gabay, who as acting headmaster for the past seven months was a principal contender for the headship, has returned to his original post as headmaster of the junior school. He has also refused the College governors' offer to become assistant headmaster under Rabbi Rosen. When asked by the JEWISH CHRONICLE whether he intended to leave Carmel College altogether, Mr Gabay declined to comment.

Mr Henry Harris, chairman of the governors, admitted this week that there was still opposition to Rabbi Rosen's appointment from some of the parents, although he claimed that "the overwhelming majority" of the pupils supported it.

The opposition of some parents was expressed at a recent meeting at which they decided to form a parents' association and to call a full meeting of parents soon. Mr Nechamia Azuz, whose circular letter to his fellow-parents started the uproar about Rabbi Rosen's appointment, told me, however, that the governors were not representative of the parents. Therefore, those who disagreed with the governors' decisions could do nothing except take their children out of the college.

Mr Harris admitted that Mr Gabay, together with Rabbi Rosen, was among four candidates whose applications the governors had considered at their meeting at which the final appointment was made.

In a letter to the Jewish Chronicle this week three pupils of the college contradicted the school captain, George Aaron, and the vice-captain, Joel Schuman, whose criticism of the appointment was published last week. The signatories, Richard L. King, Joshua Sogal and A. Lee Berger, who claimed to have been writing on behalf of the pupils, said that Mr Aaron and Mr Schuman had expressed only their own views.

Carmel College, which was founded in 1948 by the late Rabbi Kopul Rosen, father of the new headmaster, has since been transformed into a private company limited by guarantee with full charitable status. The members of the company are the 22 governors.

## Round-Africa flyers intercepted

Tel Aviv

Israeli Air Force jets forced down a light private aircraft with two Germans on board on Monday, after it had penetrated deep into Israeli-controlled territory from Egypt.

The aircraft crossed into Sinai and flew almost to the edge of the Gaza Strip before being intercepted, apparently having overflown the dense Egyptian missile defence line on the Suez Canal and then penetrated Israel's defence system.

The two men said on Tuesday that they had entered Israeli airspace by mistake on their way to Beirut from Egypt, where they arrived on Sunday after a tour of Africa.

They attributed their mistake in navigation to outdated maps and incorrect information.

The pilot, Dr Albertus Gunther, a 47-year-old economist from Darmstadt, and Mr Horst Helmke, 55, from Cologne, left Israel for home on Wednesday after sightseeing in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

"We decided not to carry on to Beirut from here," they said. "We've had enough adventures and realise now that to reach neighbouring Lebanon from Israel we would have to go to Cyprus first." (Reuter)

## Israel's first Arab Deputy Minister

From our Correspondent

Israel has her first Arab Minister, the highest post achieved by an Arab in Israel. It is 45-year-old Mr Abdul Aziz Zuabi who joins the Health Ministry under Mr Victor Shemtov this week. Both Mr Shemtov and Zuabi are members of the Knesset.

Born in Nazareth, Mr Zuabi is a graduate of the Arab College in Jerusalem. He worked in the British Mandatory authorities a time, and was later in Nazareth, his home town.

The present, newly appointed Mayor, Mr Seif Edin Zuabi, her of a party affiliated to the Labour Party, is a member of the new Deputy Health Ministry. Mr Abdul Aziz Zuabi and Edin Zuabi are members of a wealthy family with considerable property holdings in districts and have spoken in support of Arab-Jewish ship.

## USA refuses to promise

From our Correspondent

America has politely declined to discuss the motion to remedy the grievance of Progressive members over Israel after July, but the refusal has not been without a negative impact on Israel's request, according to a usually reliable diplomatic source here.

Israel leaders raised the issue of new arms when Mr Rogers, the Secretary of State, visited Israel and Washington. The possibility of a new arms supply was first suggested by a well-connected Jewish source in Cairo, who said that the military supplies are being withheld from Israel by the United States.

## Border clash with Syria

From our Correspondent

Two Syrian soldiers were killed and two wounded in a clash between Israeli and Syrian troops near the settlement of Alon on the Golan Heights. The first clash between Israeli and Syrian troops for three months.

The four Syrians opposed a reconnaissance mission they were discovered by Israeli troops.

## CALENDAR

Friday, May 21 (Yom Kippur)

Saturday, May 22 (Yom Kippur)

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## ISRAEL AND MIDDLE EAST

## Moscow protects investment

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Israel looks on Mr Podgorny's visit to Cairo as a natural move by the major "shareholder" in Egypt to ensure that his investment remains intact and that the "boardroom" upheaval will not result in the "management" adopting new policies (see page 1).

Jerusalem does not believe he will find much to worry about—except perhaps that every positive move in the Middle East over the past year, from the August ceasefire and the efforts of the Jarring mission to the negotiation of a possible interim Suez agreement, has been the result of an American initiative, which inevitably widens the contacts between Cairo and Washington.

But Israel's assessment is that Egypt's dependence on Soviet weapons is so great that the Army, which is now back in the political arena, is bound to be a major exponent of the Soviet connection.

At the same time Israel is aware of American sensitivity to what has been happening in Cairo. It is alleged in the highest circles here that if Sadat shows readiness to ease his ties with the USSR and to widen his relations with the USA, while agreeing to continue the search for a settlement with Israel, Washington is almost certain to ask Israel to make a bigger effort to ameliorate her terms.

But at this stage there has been no American pressure of any kind on Israel, including the arms field. All weapons contracted for have been flowing in smoothly and no item has been held up.

What Israel is pressing for now is an indication of what the supply programme will be when the current contracts run out.

Here the talks are continuing, and there has not been an embargo, a suspension or even a negative response.

Both Israel and the USA are now waiting for some firm indication from Cairo that Sadat's hard-line speech represents only what Washington believes to be the oratorical, as opposed to the practical, level of his diplomacy.

In a speech to the National Assembly which was broadcast to the nation on Thursday of last week, Sadat said that nothing could take precedence over "the nation's battle against Israel."

Israel is ready to continue talks once there has been a response from Cairo to the ideas she put forward through Mr Rogers and Mr Joseph Sisco, American assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs.

While agreement would have a profound psychological effect on the prospects for an overall settlement, the contrary is also true.

It, after all that has been invested in negotiations as an interim agreement, the talks fail then, in the words of a very senior Israeli official, this would be a major setback and future prospects would be "very bleak."



Jerusalem nuns pray at the Western Wall

## Mrs Meir praises Sadat's courage

From TORBEN MEYER—Copenhagen

"If a settlement can be reached, we would be ready—under certain conditions—to retire to a new border further to the east (than the Suez Canal), which must be secured in a peace agreement," Mrs Golda Meir, the Israeli Premier, told a press conference here on Sunday.

Answering questions from some 50 foreign journalists at the conference at the Royal Hotel here, Mrs Meir said that in the circumstances she had outlined, the Canal "could then be cleared and opened to Israeli shipping as well."

However, she added, Israel would in no circumstances worsen her strategic position.

Israel was prepared to co-operate with President Sadat to bring about the reopening of the Suez Canal, but "the Egyptian Government will not talk to us," Mrs Meir said.

Earlier, she said that Sadat had "shown a great deal of courage and a lot of ability in doing what he has done at this moment. We in Israel would like to hope that he will rise to his position . . . and

with her neighbours, but disagreed with the Rogers plan on "an essential point."

Mr Rogers wanted Israel to withdraw to her borders as they were on the eve of the 1967 Six-Day War, with some minor rectifications, but these borders were "only armistice lines."

They had not been drawn up as a result of negotiations, said Mrs Meir, but the question of negotiations was a key point. Israel's future borders must be drawn up after "free negotiations without any preconditions."

"We do not believe that anybody can say beforehand how the borders will look in the future. Minor rectifications in some places and major ones in others are unavoidable."

"Secure and agreed borders means, for us, that they must be easy to defend if attacked. If the Syrians are up above on the Golan Heights, there will always be a temptation for them to fire on our settlements in the valley as they did before. But if we are also up there, they have no chance to shoot."

"Secondly, we must be given absolute guarantees that there will never be wars with our neighbours again, and this must be stated in an agreement. . . . We do not want more wars and more victories."

Jordan had already demonstrated in the past that the old border in the centre of Israel, near Netanya, was not secure enough. So major rectifications there are unavoidable.

Mrs Meir then appealed to Israel's neighbours "to sit down in a room with us and negotiate if they really want peace. However, she continued, we seem to be taboo and untouchables."

During her three-day stay here (she arrived on Sunday), Mrs Meir held talks with the Danish Premier, Mr Ellmar Baunsgaard and Foreign Minister Mr Svend Hartling. She also had a meeting with a number of Social Democratic Members of Parliament.

Mrs Meir left Copenhagen on Tuesday for Helsinki, where she attended the Socialist International conference, which opened on Wednesday, and had talks with the Finnish Premier.

From Finland, the Israeli Premier was due to fly to Stockholm today (Friday), for a stay over Saturday.

## Jobs for all soon in Gaza Strip

Jerusalem

Unemployment in the occupied territories would end within a year or two, Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defence Minister, said here on Sunday. He was speaking to reporters during a visit to the Gaza Strip to hear complaints from 3,500 fishermen in the area.

Mr Dayan said that there had been a considerable improvement in the unemployment figures in the Strip, although there were still 10,000 unemployed out of a population of 400,000.

Most of them either could find work or did not want to work because they were supported by welfare organisations, Mr Dayan said.

The critical question was that of the Arab refugees, and this, too, was nearer a solution. "We would like to see the Arab population on the West Bank and in the Strip consider itself part of the community without being a burden on it," he said.

He then declared that it was untrue that the French attitude had been adopted by the other five Foreign Ministers. The basis reached at Paris accorded with American policy on the Middle East.

The Six wanted to help achieve a satisfactory peace settlement for all sides. Their unity on this point would serve as a stabilising element both in Europe and the Middle East.

Mr Walter Scheel, the West German Foreign Minister, told the daily Sueddeutsche Zeitung that Bonn's Middle East policy had not changed.

The Common Market countries had neither adopted a resolution nor offered a sovereign remedy for the Middle East. Our Jerusalem correspondent writes:

An up-to-date Israeli assessment of what happened at the Paris meetings of the Common Market Foreign Ministers earlier this month has satisfied Foreign Ministry circles here that much of the supposedly lost ground has been recovered.

West German Ambassador Mr Jesco von Puttkamer, presented his credentials to President Shazar last week.

Stating this here, the Finance Ministry's director-general, Mr Avraham Agmon, pointed out that ten years ago, Israel's GNP was only half that of Egypt.

This progress had been made despite the fact that Israel had to match the arms supplied free to Egypt by spending vast sums on her own defence equipment.

English settlers celebrate

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Older British settlers in the new town of Hebron celebrated its twentieth birthday on Sunday with a dinner at the Knesset attended by the Prime Minister, Mr Golda Meir, and other government ministers.

President Shazar extended his appreciation for the settlers' contribution to all in this week, when the first block of Israeli life to a settlement, headed by Dr Yehoshua Herta, the chairman of the national chairman, was founded. The chairman of the Agency executive, Mr Yehoshua Herta, said that there were some 20,000 Jews settled in Israel and that the Agency was doing its utmost to help them.

Israel will also build homes for the new settlers. They will be available to "anyone who wants to live there," Mr Zeev Shazar, Housing Minister, said.

But he added that the new settlers in the area and elsewhere would be employed there "as a priority."

Move into Hebron

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## Bonn embarrassed by 'Six' document

From our Correspondent—Paris

In an effort to formulate a unified policy on the Middle East, the Common Market countries are embarking on a second round of talks and studies in coming weeks, possibly next month, according to informed foreign diplomatic sources here.

The result should be a second report on the Middle East for consideration at the next session of the six Foreign Ministers in October or November.

A preprint communiqué after the first round of talks on May 18 reflected a number of weaknesses that were discussed in the report, which produced the report.

He emphasised that the Six had underlined their support of the Security Council resolution of November, 1967, and this alone showed that there was no basis for criticism.

(However, the French version of the resolution does call for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories. The key points in the resolution link Israeli withdrawal with an end to Arab belligerence).

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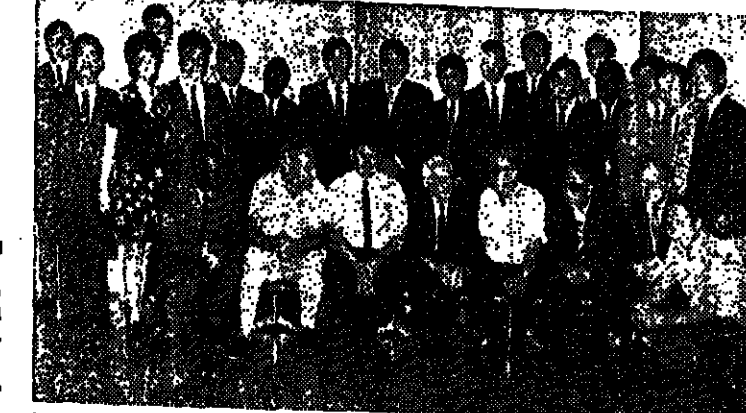
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Students from five continents who have graduated from a six-month course in groundwater research at the Hebrew University, with their teachers

## Prejudice alleged by Sephardi rabbis

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

It is not only the Black Panthers who feel that the Israeli "Establishment" discriminates against them. Their feeling is partially shared by rabbis of the Sephardi and Yemeni communities.

In a letter to a religious newspaper, Rabbi I. J. Unterman, the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, claimed that in only one case had a rabbi been elevated to the status of judge of a religious court without having to go through the prescribed examination.

The organisation of Sephardi and Yemeni rabbis claims that this is untrue. Ten rabbis have been empowered to act as judges without examination, they say, and all of them are Ashkenazim.

The Sephardi Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Itzhak Nissim, wanted to nominate two judges to a special conversion court without need for examination. Rabbi Unterman refused to accept them, on the ground that they might go on to rule on the bastardy issue.

However, the organisation of Sephardi and Yemeni rabbis, in a letter to Rabbi Unterman, claims that after examining the circumstances it has come to the sad conclusion that the two rabbis were rejected to a large extent for another reason: they were Sephardim.

Plans are going ahead for the ceremonial induction next Tuesday of Major-General Shlomo Goren, the Chief Rabbi of the Israel Defence Forces, as Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv.

However, no one expects him to hold that office for more than a few months, as he is expected to be a prime contender for the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbinate of Israel, in succession to Rabbi I. J. Unterman.

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In any case, the last word on Rabbi Goren's successor rests with the Defence Minister, Mr Moshe Dayan. He alone can approve the rank and appointment of a senior officer of the Israel Defence Forces.

Two moves for Rabbi Goren

From our Correspondent—Tel Aviv

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## Mrs Meir beats Dayan by short head

Jewish Chronicle Foreign Staff

Mrs Golda Meir, the Israeli Premier, and Mr Moshe Dayan, the Defence Minister, are in almost equal favour in the latest Israeli popularity poll conducted to discover who are "the three most trusted people to lead Israel now."

But, for the first time in these three-monthly polls, Mrs Meir overtook Mr Dayan.

Mr Abba Eban, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Yigal Alon, the Deputy Premier, took third and fourth place. Mr Menachem Begin, the Herut leader, made a significant advance in public esteem, gaining over 6 per cent since the last poll.

The figures (rounded off to the nearest 1 per cent) were: Mrs Meir—85; Mr Dayan—84; Mr Eban—29; Mr Alon—28; Mr Begin—18; Major-General Haim Barlev—8; Mr Itzhak Rabin—5; Mr Pinhas Sapir—4; Mr Shimon Peres—3; Mr Ezer Weizman—2; Mr David Ben-Gurion—1.

The nation-wide poll was conducted for the Jewish Chronicle by Mr Rafael Gili, the director of Public Opinion Research of Israel Ltd (PORI).

Arab visitors

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Some 75,000 Arabs are expected to cross the bridges from Jordan to visit relatives in the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem between June 10 and September 15.

As in previous years, the Israeli Interior Ministry is inviting applications from families living in Jerusalem and the occupied territories for permits for visits from relatives in Arab countries. Intending visitors may themselves make application through Israeli missions abroad.

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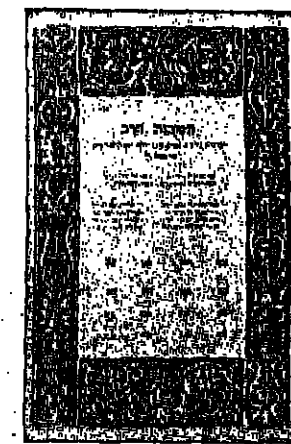
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## OVERSEAS NEWS

# Uncertainty in Latin America

From our Correspondent—New York

While there was near-panic among Chile's 35,000 Jews with the election of Dr Salvador Allende, the Marxist candidate, as President last September and between 3,000 and 4,000 Jews left the country, the situation now appears to have settled down.

There is a feeling of uncertainty among Chilean Jewry, but "there is no indication of a sizeable emigration," Mr Samuel Haber, the executive vice-chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, has reported on his return from a tour of South American countries.

The Jews were concerned about the possibility that President Allende "could be pressurised by forces beyond his control into more extreme policies."

At the same time, both Mr Haber and reports to the World Jewish Congress received here from Chile agreed that antisemitism was not a factor there.

There are a number of Jews in high positions in the Allende Government, the WJC report says, but none is identified with the Jewish community.

In Uruguay, Mr Haber and the WJC said, the economy was deteriorating, causing serious financial problems for the country's 52,000 Jews.

Speaking of the "uncertainty" about the future, Mr Haber declared that "the feeling is that many Jews would emigrate if they could liquidate their assets."

As in Chile, Brazil and Argentina, Mr Haber reported, "there is increasing concern for the growing number of old people and the inability of the community to care for them."

In Buenos Aires, where about

80 per cent of Argentina's Jews live, "there are serious changes taking place," Mr Haber said.

"One is the growing generation gap between the young people and their parents and grandparents, who are still largely influenced by their European background."

Less and less Yiddish is being spoken by the younger generation. The co-operative movement, which has supported the Jewish schools and other communal facilities, "is in danger of collapse."

Some of the Jewish schools were threatened with closure because co-operatives were their main means of support.

Brazil, on the other hand, "is experiencing a booming economy and I found in the Jewish community a somewhat more relaxed feeling" than in the other countries, Mr Haber declared.

Our Buenos Aires correspondent cables: The religious situation of Argentine Jewry was "the most desperate" in the world, Dr David Kahana, the Chief Rabbi of Argentina, told Amla, the representative organisation of the Buenos Aires Ashkenazi community. He said that about 120 provincial communities were without a rabbi and 50 of these faced dissolution.

# Fay Schneider also caters for less people.

For some time now Fay Schneider has been supervising Kosher banquets for between 300 and 650 people in the Westbourne Suite at the Royal Lancaster Hotel.

But during July and August the Westbourne Suite will be closed so the new decor can be completed.

While the work goes on you'll still be able to hold functions in the elegant Gloucester Suite. (Dinner parties up to 70 people or receptions up to 180).

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UNDER THE BETH DIN AND KASHRUS COMMISSION

Royal Lancaster London



Israeli musician Miriam Fried, 25, being congratulated on winning the Queen Elizabeth musical contest for violinists in Brussels on Sunday by the Japanese contestant, Hamao Fujiwara, who was placed third. Between them is the Russian, Andrei Korasnikov, who came second

# Antisemitism lingers among clergy

From our Correspondent New York

While Protestant clergymen are a good deal less antisemitic than their Church members, they are "a good deal more antisemitic than they ought to be," according to a study just issued by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The study, made public by the ADL's national chairman, Mr Seymour Graubard, is entitled "Wayward Shepherds: Prejudice and the Protestant Clergy," and is the sixth volume in the ADL's series, "Patterns of American Prejudice."

Prepared by a team of four behavioural scientists, it follows up an earlier study, "Christian Beliefs and Antisemitism," which was based on interviews with Protestant churchgoers.

The four scientists found, after questioning 1,580 clergymen of the nine largest Protestant denominations in California, that their general basis for ill will was hostility to Judaism as a religion, stemming from an unwavering commitment to traditional Christian teachings—blame for the crucifixion of Jesus which, to them, has placed the Jews beyond redemption unless they accept Christianity.

Using four statements about Jews to measure antisemitism, the authors found that while 80 per cent or more of the clergymen questioned rejected one or more of the four most invidious comments, only 37 per cent rejected all four.

The Standard Club of Chicago, one of America's oldest Jewish clubs, has just made a momentous decision: Girls in "hot pants" will be barred.

terrorists after their defeat by King Hussein's forces in September, and the New Left's own decline were two contributory factors.

Two others were "the tentative steps toward peace taken by Israel and Egypt, spurred by the United States and the Soviet Union," and the Leningrad trials.

The report said that the outcry provoked in the world by the Leningrad trials of Jews "moved certain anti-Soviet New Leftists to cease their consistent anti-Israel position."

It also pointed out that a split had developed among New Left groups over which political parties or Arab States to support.

# Roman Jews move Right

From our Correspondent Rome

Though the majority of Rome's Jewish population has in the past voted for the progressive parties, competent observers believe that in the local elections on June 13 a number of small Jewish businessmen seriously affected by the current wave of strikes and rising costs may respond to Right-wing propaganda.

With the exception of the extreme Right-wing extra-parliamentary group, Rivolta del Popolo, the Rightist parties have kept their programmes totally free of anti-semitic elements.

An anti-Zionist, pro-Palestinian, and anti-Western line has been played only by the Communist and other extreme Left-wing groups.

# Minister for Salisbury

From our Correspondent Salisbury

A proposal to appoint a joint communal rabbi for the Ashkenazi and Sephardi congregations in Salisbury is likely to be dropped with the announcement that Israeli-born Rabbi Y. Shapira, 30, will arrive here in June.

It is expected that Rabbi Shapira, who at present ministers to the community of Qudshoon, Cape Province, will be appointed minister of the Salisbury Ashkenazi Hebrew Congregation.

# Austria fails to hand over archives

From our Correspondent

There is disquiet among the Jewish community at the refusal of the authorities of the province of Burgenland to hand over the archives of the community of the province.

Before the advent of the Nazis, Austria's second largest province, was a stronghold of Judaism, and the community had a long history spanning centuries, as did the Burgenland communities.

In 1931, Dr Sander Waxman, a Jewish lawyer, collected all the documents and arranged for an archive.

After the Nazis took over in 1938, the documents were handed over to the local authorities, where they remained until the end of the Second World War in 1945.

Most of the Austrian Jews having been killed or driven out, the archives, including the Vienna community, were handed over to the Jewish historical archive in Jerusalem.

The Burgenland documents, however, were retained by the authorities.

They still refuse to hand over to Jerusalem, because they intend to establish a museum in Eisenstadt, a town of 10,000 people, to display the archives.

One of the most enthusiastic proponents of the project is a Jew, Dr Kurt Schönbauer, professor of Judaism and Secularism at Vienna University.

Nobody impugns his position or integrity, but there is growing feeling among the Jews that his enthusiasm is misguided.

# Vienna prize for Jew

From a Correspondent

Dr Bence Szabolcs, a professor at the Budapest Academy of Music and translator of the history of the Jews, was one of seven recipients of the 1971 Prize at a ceremony in Vienna.

The prize was established by money provided by Mr von Harnburg philanthropist, awarded annually to prominent European scientists.

The fund is administered by the Jewish community of Vienna, who presented the award.

Dr Szabolcs is the recipient of the Bartok archives and medals, a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

His father, Miksa Szabolcs, was educated at yeshiva in Budapest and later achieved fame as a pianist for his spirited defence of Hungary in 1862.

His resignation from the United Synagogue was referred to by the Chief Rabbi for the purpose of expressing his own office.

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## HOME NEWS

# US treasurer resigns in deputies split

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

During an impassioned debate at the Board of Deputies on Tuesday, Mr F. M. Landau announced his resignation as a treasurer of the United Synagogue.

Mr Landau's motion to delete from the Board's constitution Clause 43—which gives the spiritual leaders of the United Synagogue and the Sephardi community the exclusive right to guide the Board on all religious matters—was defeated by 110 votes to 69.

There were a number of abstentions. 380 deputies signed the register.

The decision could lead to the secularisation of the Board, which for more than two years have been pressing for their own religious matters to be consulted "on the religious matters concerning the Board."

Alternatively, they argued the secularisation of the Board by the abolition of all religious authorities within it.

The motion which the issue was treated was evident outside the Board, the venue of the Jewish historical archive in Jerusalem, where Mr Marcus, of Manchester, in modern protest, displayed a placard which stated: "Clause 43. Do Not

over to Jerusalem, because it started in a special museum in Eisenstadt, a town of 10,000 people, to display the archives.

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# Minister backs plan



Mr Sieff with the Minister for Education

The Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, was the guest of honour at a supper party held at Michael House, the Marks & Spencer headquarters in London, this week.

It was arranged by the Simon Marks Education Fund to enlist support for the Clapton Jewish Day School, which is to be rebuilt and extended at a cost of £190,000.

The school has 578 pupils. Those present responded to an appeal made by Mr Cyril Stein by contributing over £150,000.

Mr Thatcher, giving her "full support to the project on which you have embarked," said that she was pleased to assist schools that were founded on a positive belief for the benefit not only of the

pupils but of the community at large.

Mr J. Edward Sieff, who presided, spoke of the "excellent qualities of both general and Jewish education afforded in the schools championed by the Zionist Federation Educational Trust."

It was confidently expected, said Mr Sieff, that on completion in September, 1972, the new school—to be known as the Simon Marks Jewish Primary School—would be granted voluntary aided status and would be maintained by the local authority.

Mr A. Kramer, the chairman of the trust, expressed thanks to their guest of honour for her presence which, he said, had made the evening a memorable occasion.

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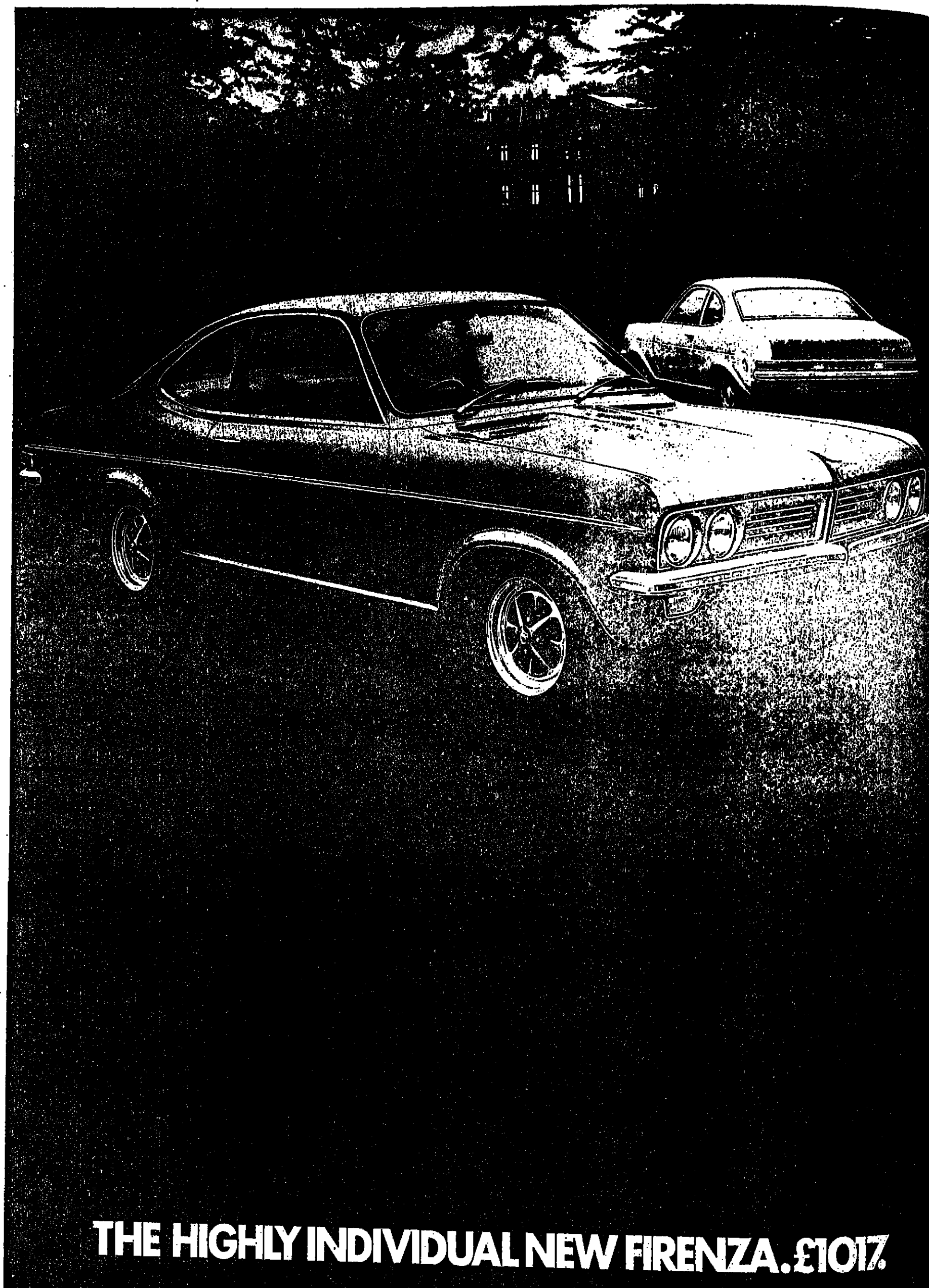












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**SPORTY ELEGANCE: Firenza BY VAUXHALL**

## POVERTY

burdened with an crippling defence budget, Israel is now confronted with the problem of how to help the plight of its underprivileged Oriental Jewish community.

## Paying for past neglect

Despite the bitter condemnation of the Israeli Premier, Mrs Golda Meir, of the role of the so-called Black Panthers in provoking last week's violence in the streets of Jerusalem, there is one fact that she can deny: that the Panthers—call them what you like—“or no good,” as Mrs Meir did last week—came out of the slums fighting, no one was meant to pay much heed to the plight of Israel's underprivileged Oriental Jews.

Israeli legislators and politicians found it more comfortable to deal with social issues into the background, as if these problems would solve themselves. In the words of Shoshana Arbelle, the chairwoman of the Knesset's Labour Committee:

“The Interior Minister, Dr Yosef Grunis, put it another way: ‘We are today paying for the neglect of the past... We are all to blame.’”

What is being done about it? Mrs Meir has just appointed a Commission on Youth to deal with the social problems of young people. The Labour Ministry is now establishing special government bureaux to tackle the plight of the 25,000 teenagers who have no work (and this in a country which imports 35,000 Arab workers every day from the West Bank).

There is talk, but only that, of providing additional millions in social welfare payments—but, say the experts, this only perpetuates the deprived position of the underprivileged, not improves it.

In the vital housing front there is no hope at all. The Housing Minister, Mr Sharef, secretary-general, Mr Ben-Aharon, speaks with a lone voice when he says: “If there is money for housing, there is no money for education and money for new immigrants ought to be enough for a working man to live in a decent home in Israel.”

There are also the non-working, who are to be found among the 100,000 members of families who are statistically accepted as

being below the arbitrarily established poverty level, and thus eligible for welfare payments.

Mr Zeev Sharef, the Housing Minister, reports to those who demand more and better housing for the underprivileged that there is neither enough money nor enough manpower to provide it. Of the 60,000 housing units now on the drawing board, most will go to new immigrants.

When challenged about his plans for the 60,000 families (43 per cent of them in Tel Aviv) living in sub-standard housing, Mr Sharef's advice is that the poor should spend their incomes “more carefully” and save for larger homes, instead of lavishing “thousands” on barmitzva and weddings.

There is a depressing lack of urgency about the national approach to the problems of poverty and the lack of social, educational and employment opportunities.

On all sides—from the Finance Minister, Mr Pinhas Sapir, the Housing Minister, Mr Sharef, the Absorption Minister, Mr Nathan Peled—the response is the same: security and immigration, come

first. Everything else must wait. But the Oriental young, not all delinquents, by no means all Army rejects—there were soldiers in uniform among last week's anti-establishment demonstrators—will not wait.

Their leaders share the view of five serious Hebrew University students who recently had a “tense and angry” meeting with Mrs Meir and came away convinced that she had “no sensitivity at all to the problems of Oriental Jewry.”

Their experience convinced them that repeated public demonstrations (with the risk of even stronger police reaction) are the only way of keeping their cause before the nation's attention.

Each clash, each lecture from a national leader, only serves to convince them more of the basic lack of sympathy of the “Ashkenazi Establishment” and of the need to stay in the streets.

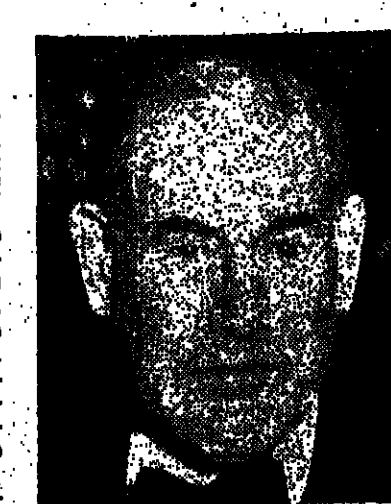
There is a way out, but it is the one the Government refuses to take, because it involves an admission of previous failure: a loss of prestige (so the thinking goes)

FREDDIE LANDAU

## Orthodox rebel

Freddie Moses Landau—known to his many friends as “the rebel”—this week resigned the joint chairmanship of the United Synagogue, a protest, his often been heard out of the Orthodox communal Establishment of Jewry.

Rebel, but non-conformist, he rebelled against the religious and communal authorities who generally supports and he himself belongs. He has championed communal causes, but has been engaged in—caused more controversy—because of his ambition to reach the



tested the Conservative seat at Tonbridge for Labour in 1958. “But outside the Bar (to which he was called in 1926), Mr Landau—who is dark, short and pug-nose—rarely attacks officialdom or to the cautious, measured judgements of the lawyer. Nor does he invariably follow any Party line, even that of the Labour Party, which he helped to found.

years, he was most outspoken in defence of his complete independence, and in fierce opposition to its constitutional entanglement with the World Jewish Congress or any other international body, beyond ad hoc co-operation.

On occasion he also made himself unpopular in the United Synagogue by championing the right of women not only to vote but also to be voted for as candidates for membership of the US Council and synagogue boards of management; by opposing the building of new and unnecessary synagogues and by demanding the closure of unwanted ones.

He was in the minority of those Orthodox who deplored the way in which Rabbi Dr Louis Jacobs was hounded out of the fold even before he came round to supporting Dr Jacobs's theological position, as he later did.

And he was almost alone among the hon. officers of the US and on the Chief Rabbinate Council in advocating the election of Dr Louis Rabinowitz as Chief Rabbi, in preference to Dr Yehonatan Havron and, afterwards, Dr Immanuel Jakobovits.

S. WEINTRAUB

## MARBLE ARCH

### Whose hall?

Almost since the inception of the lavish Marble Arch synagogue, controversy has raged over the even more lavish King David Suite, a vast banqueting hall now only used by a licensed caterer for commercial purposes. The controversy came to a head again recently when, at the annual meeting of the synagogue, there were complaints of insufficient accommodation for the growing Marble Arch youth club.

In 1958, when building plans for the synagogue were still under discussion, the US Council stipulated that the large hall was to be available for major social and communal functions for the London Jewish community as a whole as well as for the local synagogue itself.

Meanwhile, this large synagogue with an annual income of £43,000, is in debt to the United Synagogue for the building costs of the synagogue. The revenue from the suite, which goes to the US, is itself impressively large. The 1969 accounts showed an income of £17,983, while expenses on the hall amounted to £11,018. This left a profit for the US of £6,965.

One honorary officer of the US to whom I spoke had no knowledge as to whether this stipulation had been amended to allow a caterer to have sole use of the hall.

Much depends, it would seem, on how the original stipulation was interpreted. On what terms the hall was to be made available was never spelled out, say Marble Arch members.

Over the years no steps have been taken to restore the hall to the synagogue. At the recent annual meeting of the synagogue Mr David Clere commented that had he known at the time about the US's plans for the hall the Clere trust would never have given £20,000 to the synagogue building fund.

GERALD SMITH

## June VOGUE is the great beauty issue

New beauty etiquette  
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## book reviews

### Paradoxical historian

MAX BELOFF

LEWIS NAMIER: A Biography. By Julia Namier. Oxford U.P. £4.25.

It is just over ten years since Lewis Namier died with much of his projected work unaccomplished; an historian with no finished major work; the creator of a school of historiography already unfashionable despite the fact that few historians writing in English today can wholly escape its influence.

Namier was a man who inspired deep and lasting devotion and yet contrived to quarrel with so many who asked nothing more than his friendship; a great son of Oxford who was heartily denied the professorial chair to which he would have done credit.

He was a British patriot but suffered from the sickening things done against his own people in the name of British interests and also from the vengeful doctrines and actions that this produced among some elements of the Yishuv (Jewish community in Palestine); a great Jew, great in his services to Jewry, yet with no Jewish religious or cultural roots or interests, and one who found the fulfilment of his own deep religious needs, after much hesitation and soul-searching in the Anglican Church.

It is perhaps fitting that when his historical writings have been absorbed into the general consciousness or become outmoded,

and when those for whom he was an inspiring and awe-producing omnipresence have themselves passed away, Lewis Namier may well be best remembered as the subject of one of the most extraordinary, moving and revealing biographies ever written.

It is in many respects, of course, a most unusual book. Lady Namier met her future husband only in 1942 when he was 54 and married him five years later. She did not, therefore, know him at all except during the last phase of his life, and was never, as the book makes clear, fully at home in either the academic or the political worlds in which he made his impact.

#### Zionist period

Nor does the biography suggest that Lady Namier has made much use of such papers as may exist, or of the memories and insights of more than a small number of those with whom Namier worked.

More important is the fact that in respect of some important issues, most notably Namier's period of service with the Zionist Organisation, the story is told wholly as seen retrospectively by Namier himself, with no effort made to understand the situation

as it might have been seen by Weizmann or by other figures in the movement, who are even more contemptuously dismissed.

What could have been an important contribution to the study of the relations between the Zionist movement and the Mandatory Power thus becomes only one more illustration of Namier's personal problems in harnessing his great talents and deep devotion to practical tasks.

A more conventional "life and letters" written by someone who could see Namier's role in a full understanding of the environment in which his adult life was set would have been both useful and important. But we would not have had so human, occasionally painfully, human, a study of the man himself.

For this is not so much biography as autobiography. It was Namier's intention that his life should be written by his wife, and to that end he recounted to her the bulk of what makes up her narrative of his youth and mid-career. To have taken these reminiscences and to have woven them into so convincing a narrative and portrait demanded an unusual degree of sympathy.

Towards understanding this strange, outrageous, volatile and tormented personality, Lady Namier brought a temperament forged in the sufferings of a very different kind that she herself had undergone in the prisons and camps of Soviet Russia. In giving it form, she has had the advantage of great literary gifts and an unusual and striking felicity in her adopted language.

One might have said that a Russian aristocrat, and one deeply steeped in the beliefs and practices of the Orthodox Church, was not obviously cut out to be the wife and biographer of the descendant of wholly Polish Jews, himself brought up with no religious adherence, and finding as the first wrongs to be righted those of the Ruthenian peasantry he got to know as a child.

And yet from the marriage of opposites, an extraordinary synthesis has resulted which enables one to understand that, while Namier's writings on the British eighteenth century remain a curiously artificial tour de force, and while his writings on the diplomacy of the thirties partake more of the spirit of a prosecuting counsel than of historians, even his most fragmentary remarks on the nationalities problem of East-Central Europe and its tragic dénouement are uniquely powerful and revealing.

The survivor of one lost world has helped to bring to life another; it is a tremendous achievement.

Outline of Czechoslovakian Cinema, by Langdon Dewey (Informatics London, £1.25 paperback). This is a condensed history of Czech film making since 1896, when the first three filmstrips were shot in Prague. Since the Second World War, Czechoslovak film makers have made several remarkable strides into the international market, winning awards in Venice, Cannes, Moscow and San Francisco.

The first, and as yet the only, Czech film to be awarded an Oscar was "The Shop in the High Street", a moving story built around the Nazi deportation of the Jews of Prague. Its Slovak co-director, Jan Kadarek, as well as several other film makers, as Jewish origin—such as Hugo Haas, Josef Hays, Arnost Lustig, Peter Seidel and Jiri Veisler—feature prominently in this publication, winning the reviewer's confidence. In its reliability was only shaken by more than a few factual errors and omissions.



Namier (second from right) with Zionist leaders (left to right) J. U. B. Locker, M. Sharett and L. Bakstansky

### Effects of holocaust

S. J. M.

JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES 1961-8. Edited by U. O. Schmied. Glikson, Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Jerusalem, and Institute of Affairs, London. £1.05.

The Jewish population of continental Europe is still suffering from the effects of the German persecutions a generation ago; that is one of the lessons to be drawn from the statistical studies that are surveyed in this book.

Apart from the many people who perished at the time, those who survived often did so with impaired health; this is evident from the official statistics of a number of countries (Austria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland), which show Jewish mortality in recent years to have been above that for the general population.

This differential is in marked contrast to pre-war experience when, because of greater attention to health and allied factors, Jewish mortality in Europe was always significantly lower than for the general population.

In countries not directly affected by the Nazi conquests, the economic and political uncertainties of the 1930s, and the disorganisation of established patterns of living in the 1940s, led to reductions in marriages and births in

#### MISCELLANY

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1955 Second Edition by H. Samuels and N. Stewart-Pearson (Charles Knight & Co. Limited, £3). The second edition of an invaluable aid to everyone concerned with workers' (and working) conditions in offices and shops—the railway premises bit can now be left in the safe hands of Mr. Marsh. The book consists mainly of a verbatim quotation of every section of the Act, with copious annotations which bring the somewhat legalistic phraseology to life for the layman.

The Trucial States, by Donald Hawley (Alan & Unwin, £4.25). A political, economic and geographical guide to the seven Trucial States by a member of the British diplomatic service. Starting with the early history of the area (3000 BC), the author traces the inter-tribal conflicts until the present day. Britain's aims in the region were and are to prevent piracy and to maintain British dominance to the exclusion of outside influences.

Men in a Net, by William Butler (Peter Owen, £2). Three men are kidnapped by a hoodlum and charged in a kangaroo court with the murder of his son, who committed suicide by setting fire to himself. In their professions the three men represent American education, business and politics. They are blamed for destroying the beliefs and ideals of American youth.

The Drawings and Graphic Works of Durer by Fedja Anzelevsky (Hamlyn, £3). An exquisitely produced volume containing over 100 plates, many in colour, from the work of the sixteenth-century master. The explanatory text is rich in biographical and technical detail.

Conditioning Your Memory, by Wolfgang Kluckhohn (Tee, £1.95). Helpful suggestions to the forgetful on how to overcome memory lapses by using common-sense methods and logic.

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## social and personal

Sir George Jessel is 90 today. Mr. Aron Diamond will be 70 and Professor Bernard Lewis 65 on Monday.

### BIRTHS

**ARNAM**—A daughter (Joanne Sara) was born on May 18, 1971, to Monica (née Marks) and Michael Arnam, of 48 Connaught Drive, N.W.11. A sister for Susan and Jason; third grandchild for Dobbie and Alf Marks; fifth grandchild for Nettie and Ernest Arnam; and third great-grandchild for Mrs. Hannah Marks.

**BARZILAY**—A daughter (Louise Lisa) was born on May 17, 1971, to Diana (née Blener) and Richard Barzilai, of Cedar Manor, Poole Road, Bournemouth. (A granddaughter for Mr. Selman Blener, of London, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Barzilai, of Bournemouth.)

**BERKOFF**—A son (James Neil) was born on Sunday, May 23, 1971, at the Garrett Anderson Maternity Home, Hampstead, to Mariene (née Posner) and Malcolm Berkoff, of 15 Chantry Close, Kenton, Middlesex. (Third grandchild for Polly and Harry Posner; fourth grandchild for Nettie and Phillip Kaufman.)

**BOGUSI**—A daughter (Lara) was born on May 24, 1971, to Lisa (née Blank) and David Bogusi, of 24 Linden Lea, London, N.2.

**CARPENTER**—A daughter (Sharon Debbie) was born on May 25, 1971, at the Bearded Memorial Hospital, to Angela (née Rose) and Trevor Carpenter, of 119 Dorset Avenue, Romford.

**DAVIS**—A daughter (Nina Jane) was born on Tuesday, May 18, 1971, to Hazel (née Levy) and Edward Davis, of 21 Perkins Road, Newbury Park, Uxbridge, N.Y. (A sister for Daniel; seventh grandchild for Mrs. Golla Davis; and second grandchild for Mr. Leon Levy.)

**GOLDBLATT**—A daughter was born on May 25, 1971, to Glosop Terrace, Cardiff, to Sandra (née Struel) and Ralph Goldblatt, of 223 Cyncoed Road, Cardiff. (A sister for Fiona; another grandchild for Mrs. Golla Davis; and second grandchild for Mrs. Jack Struel.)

**GORDON**—A son (Barrie Laurence) was born on May 13, 1971, to Lily (née Konyon) and Ramon Gordon, of 4 Crestview, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W.8. (A brother for Elaine; third grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. R. Gordon; and fifth grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. S. Konyon.)

**HEARN**—A son, Andrew Gavin (נחמן), was born on Saturday, May 16, 1971, to Evelyn (née Eckman) and David Hearn, of 48 Touby Avenue, Kenton. (First grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hearn; and seventh grandchild for Mrs. Esther Eckman.)

**HILLMAN**—A son was born on Wednesday, May 19, 1971, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, to Sharon (née Osmond) and Brian Hillman, of 35 Middleway, N.W.11. (A brother to Thomas.)

**HOFMAN**—A daughter (Lisa Beth) was born on May 25, 1971, to Stephanie (née Lee) and Bernard Hofman, A.A.C.C.A., of 13 Summit Way, Southgate, N.14. (First grandchild for Esther and Monty Lee and sister to Nat Hofman.)

**HYMAN**—A daughter, Mirinda (Miriam), was born on May 24, 1971, to Marilyn (née Stool) and Maurice Hyman, of 19 Marfield Road, Hale Barns, Cheshire.

**JUNIOR**—A daughter (Karen Deborah) was born on May 26, 1971, to Ruth (née Lehmann) and Steven Junior, of 12 Horace Court, Hendon Way, N.W.2. (Second grandchild for Anne and Harold Lehmann; first grandchild for Edith and Gerhard Jurke.)

**KAYE**—A daughter (Gemma Luisa) was born on May 20, 1971, at the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Susan (née Pinkus) and Geoffrey Kaye, of 8 London House, Avenue Road, N.W.8. (First grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Pinkus and Mrs. Golla Kaye; first grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. A. Zimbar.)

**LESSELL**—A daughter (Sara Jane) was born on May 23, 1971, to Pat (née Young) and Larry Lessell, of 4 Highwood Court, 975 High Road, Finchley, N.12. (First grandchild for Jerry and Fay Lessell; third grandchild for Alan and Betty Young; and a great-grandchild for Mrs. R. Bass, of Belfast.)

**LEWIS**—A son (Lloyd Edmund) was born on May 24, 1971, to Beryl (née Reanick) and Keith Lewis, of 13 Belmont Close, Tolleridge, N.20.

**LOWITZ**—A daughter (Rachel Naomi) was born on Shabbat, May 22, 1971, to Bronia (née Dinkler) and Jackie Lowitz, of 71 Delamere Road, Ealing, W.5. (A sister for Simon; second grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. M. Lowitz; and fourth grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. D. Dinkler.)

**MOSER**—A daughter, Merrill Tamara (מירל טמרה), was born on Wednesday, May 19, 1971, to Coraline (née Greenhouse) and Martin Moser, of 9 Oakleigh Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex.

**NABARRO**—A son (Dean Hadleigh) was born on May 23, 1971, to Sandra (née Greenhouse) and David Nabarro, of 166 Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware. (A brother for Samantha Jane; second grandchild for Kitty and Gerald Nabarro; fourth grandchild for Sadie and Nabby Nabarro; another great-grandchild for Mr. H. Nabarro.)

**PEARLMAN**—A son, Daniel Antony (דניאל אנטוני), was born on May 16, 1971, to Gillian (née Coleman) and David Pearlman, of 48 Clifton Avenue, Belmont, Slough, Middlesex. (First grandchild for Harry Coleman and Rose and Harry Pearlman.)

**PLATTUS**—A son (Robert Charles) was born on May 23, 1971, to James (née Plattus), Leeds, to Linda (née Ableton) and Brian Plattus. (A brother for Nadine Annand; first grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. David Ableton and Mrs. Polly Plattus.)

**POTEL**—A son (Marc Oliver) was born on May 25, 1971, at the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's Hospital, to Michelle (née Lewis) and Stephen Potel, of 803 Lyndhurst Court, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

**ROSE**—A son (Daniel Warwick) was born on Wednesday, May 19, 1971, at Queen Mary's Maternity Hospital, to Susan (née Gold) and Peter Rose, of 131 Grandchild for Ben and Freda Gold and Alan and Linda Gold; and first grandchild for Mrs. H. Gold, of Belfast.)

**RUSSELL**—A daughter (Rachel Lisa) was born on May 21, 1971, to Angela (née Ungers) and Eric Russell, of 121 St. John's Road, London, N.14. (A sister for Stephen.)

**RUSTIN**—A son (Charles Dominick) was born on May 20, 1971, to Barbara (née Seidman) and Nigel Rustin, of 42 Kingsmead, Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

**SILVER**—A son (Paul Howard) was born on May 19, 1971, to Judith (née Levy) and Roger Silver, of 8 (Albert Road, Pinner. (A brother for Joanna; grandchild for Lilian and Harry Levy; and second grandchild for Maurice Silver and the late Helen Silver.)

**WILSON**—A daughter (Anna Naomi) was born on Friday, May 21, 1971, to Pauline (née Kibari) and Alan Martin Wilson, of Cruse Cottage, Chapel Lane, Aston Clallow, Warwickshire. (A sister for Rebecca.)

**WINGATE**—A daughter (Vanessa) was born on May 26, 1971, at The Avenue Clinic, to Deborah and Stephen Wingate.

### FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

**MR. P. I. FRANKMAN AND MISS N. P. YELUDA**

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between Peter Ivor, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frankman, of 8 Broadfields Avenue, Edgware, and Rosalind Patricia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Yeluda, of 1 Clouthiers Road, Didsbury, Manchester 20.

**MR. B. D. FRYTH AND MISS V. E. DAVIS**

The engagement is announced between Bernard Derek, son of Louis and Phyllis Frutkin, of 745 Shields Road, Glasgow, S.1, and Victoria Ellen, daughter of Harold and Rosemary Dykes, of Woodbrook, Leithington Road, Whitecraig, Glasgow.

**MR. S. HAWKEY AND MISS K. FOSTERMAN**

The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Bessie and the late William Hawkey, of 128 Brangbourne Road, Bromley Kent, and Karen, only daughter of Joseph and Morris Fosterman, of 9 Normanhurst Road, London, S.W.2.

**MR. H. L. JOSEPH AND MISS V. P. WOOD**

The engagement is announced between Howard Laurence, son of L. B. (Hons.), younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Joseph, of 34 Watford Court, The Drive, South Woodford, Essex, and Valerie, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, of 2 The Green, Woodford Green, Essex.

**MR. L. I. KAY AND MRS. V. A. HARRISON**

The engagement is announced between Leslie Louis, eldest son of Woolf and Ida Kay, of 10 Gloucester Court, N.W.11, and Vicky Annette, eldest daughter of Gustav and Betty Harrison, of 170 Fifth Avenue, W.10, eldest granddaughter of Ralph and Betty Lazarus, of 45 Poplar Avenue, Ilford.

**MR. M. J. LEITCH AND MRS. L. GORDON**

The engagement is announced between Mark John, second son of Sara and Morris Leitch, of 67 Stoneleigh Road, Clayhall, Ilford, Essex, and Linda Gordon, only daughter of Morris and Alfred Gordon, of 111, Ilford, Essex, granddaughter of Mr. Morris Yuleberg and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gordon.

**MR. P. J. LEVI AND MRS. P. P. TAYLOR**

The engagement is announced between Peter Jack, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Levi, of 76 South Up Hill, West Hampstead, London, N.W.2, and Pamela Pearl, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Abelson, of 100, Ilford, Essex, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hilda Burns, Cheshire.

**MR. C. LUSTIG AND MRS. M. SLOVODIN**

The engagement is announced between Chaim Joseph, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lustig, of Ramat Vithay, Israel, and Miriam, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. (Bobby) Solomon, of 2 Morningdale, Coventry CV5 6PD.

**MR. I. D. MARLIN AND MRS. J. R. BROWN**

The engagement is announced between Ian David, son of Mark and Shirley Marlin, of 4 Woodstock Grove, Edgware, and daughter of Michael and Ruth Barker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weinstock, of New York.

**MR. S. L. MAYER AND MRS. M. D. HARRIS**

The engagement is announced between Stuart, the youngest son of Louis and Minna Mayer, of 43 Burleigh Way, N.7, and Miriam, only daughter of Rhoda and Harold Tucker, of 7 Bowland House, N.4, only granddaughter of Ethel and Lewis "Horowitz" and only grandchild of Lilie and Ben Tucker.

**MR. J. A. RUSH AND MISS W. A. DAVIS**

The engagement is announced between Jeffrey, son of Mimi and Harry Rush, of 28 Chapman Crescent, Kenton, Middlesex, and Mandy, only daughter of Myra and Matthew Davis, of 80 Hartweg Meade, Edgware, Middlesex, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kosack and Mrs. S. Davis.

**MR. J. M. SAMAR AND MRS. S. B. COHEN**

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Sara and the late Mechl Samra, of 101 Great North Way, Hendon, N.W.4, and Sandra, daughter of Alfred and Marie Cohen, of 26 Beechcroft Avenue, N.W.11, granddaughter of Mrs. Rose Cohen.

**MR. A. L. SAMMONS AND MRS. J. A. HARRIS**

The engagement is announced between Alan Lawrence, youngest son of Mary and Jack Sammons, of 30 St. Mary's Crescent, Hendon, N.W.4, and Julie Anne, eldest daughter of Philip and Lilian Horne, of 60 Summit Court, Up Hill, N.W.2, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Linder.

**MR. M. D. SELWYN AND MISS M. B. CRYON**

The engagement is announced between Maurice Daniel, only son of Marjorie and David Selwyn, of 16 Greenways, The Avenue, Branksome, Dorset, and Marsha Suzanne, younger daughter of Sara and Allan Cryon, of 63 Christchurch Road, Bourne-mouth, granddaughter of Mrs. Leah Lewis.

**MR. J. H. SIMONS AND MISS P. L. WATERMAN**

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of the late Cicely and Harry Simons, of 45 Newlie Court, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, and Pamela, only daughter of Linda and Maurice Waterman, of 35 Alexandra Drive, Surbiton, Surrey.

**MR. M. WALSH AND MISS S. SHAFER**

The engagement is announced between Mark Walsh, B.Sc. (Econ.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Walsh, of 1 Old Park Road, Leeds 8, and Susan Shafer, B.Com., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Shafer, of 60 Barn Hill, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

### SILVER WEDDINGS

**MARKS**—Joan and Henry (née Holt), of 48 Leigham Avenue, Streatham, S.W.16, announce the 25th anniversary of their marriage which was solemnized at the Grosvenor Chapel, Grosvenor Gardens, London, on June 2, 1946.

## Municipal elections

The following were among successful candidates in the municipal elections:

### LONDON BOROUGHS

**Barnet**—D. Dell, J. P. Faux, Mrs. R. Freedman, J. P. Faux, M. Hirschfeld, J. P. Faux, Sussman (Con.), Mrs. L. Roth, S. Pollard (Lab.).

**Enfield**—R. L. Dubow (Lab.), Hammersmith—Mr. and Mrs. Perlman (Lab.).

**Haringey**—Mrs. C. L. (Con.), B. D. Lipson, Mrs. L. (Lab.).

**Harrow**—Mrs. P. D. Lewis, D. Tait (Lab.).

**Kennington and Chelsea**—Shapiro (Lab.).

**Newham**—M. Davidson, A. (Lab.).

**Waltham Forest**—D. W. (Lab.).

### PROVINCES

**Coventry**—H. Williams (Lab.).

**Hull**—L. Pearlman, Dr. L. Lady Schultz (Lab.).

### RUBY WEDDINGS

**LAURANCE**—Charles and Laurence, who were married at St. Paul's, London, on May 1, 1946, announce the 25th anniversary of their marriage which was solemnized at the St. Paul's Synagogue, London, on May 1, 1971.

### FELICITATIONS

**WARRING**—Dore and Mr. G. Warring, who were married at St. Paul's, London, on May 1, 1946, announce the 25th anniversary of their marriage which was solemnized at the St. Paul's Synagogue, London, on May 1, 1971.

### PERSONAL

**HARRIS**—Edna and I celebrated our 25th wedding anniversary on May 1, 1971. We are grateful to all who have wished us well and to the many friends who have helped us through our lives.

### OUR FELLOWS

The election of Dr. S. B. Dimson as Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians has provided the Jewish Hospital with a reliable record. All four physicians at the hospital—Dr. Dimson, Dr. Cohen, Dr. Zuck and Dr. Dimson—now achieved this outstanding distinction. I am told this must be a first in this country, especially for a non-teaching hospital. If the list of patients for this hospital suddenly becomes very small, I shall know why.

### DEATHS

**SHULMAN**—Joyce passed away on May 23, 1971. Deeply missed by her husband, Dr. Nathan Shulman, and her children, Laura (Mrs. J. P. Cohen), and Mrs. Maurice Adams (relatives and friends).

### TOMBSTONE CONSECRATION

**Donovon**—The memorial service for the late Joseph Donovon will be held at the Roundhouse, 100, Regent Street, London, W.1, on Sunday, June 6, at 11.45 a.m.

### IN MEMORIAM

**GLICK**—Constantine, son of our deceased father, (May 30, 1904), and mother, Pauline (June 1, 1904), died on May 23, 1971. He was a loving and devoted son, a good friend, and a loyal citizen. He is missed by all who loved him.

### TV fans

Israel's Druse minority have become as ardent TV fans as their Jewish neighbours. When Sholeh Jaber Moudi, a member of the Knesset, was about to address a ceremony at Ein Harod, in the Jezreel Valley, attended by young Druse soldiers, he noticed that the TV cameraman was having trouble with his camera, so he waited five minutes until the fault was adjusted and the audience waited patiently with him. However, when the newscaster, he noticed that the TV cameraman was having trouble with his camera, so he waited five minutes until the fault was adjusted and the audience waited patiently with him.

### WATCH FOR EXCITING NEWS SOON

### INCIDENTALLY

### wit and bold 1853 incident

The refusal by the Board of Deputies formally to recognise the religious authorities of the Progressives reminds me that until 1874 Reform Jews could not even aspire to membership of the Board.

There was a famous incident in 1853, when Sunderland made the mistake of sending as its deputy Mr. David Jomassolin, a great conline owner who also happened to be a Reform Jew. But the president would not allow him to take his seat.

Lucien Wolf, in his essay, "The Queen's Jewry, 1837-1897," thus described the incredible scene: "The member for Sunderland declined to move, on the ground that he had a duty to discharge to his constituents. A scene, of course, ensued, but ultimately, in strict accordance with Parliamentary precedent, Mr. Jomassolin agreed to leave the Board, provided enough was done to make it appear that he had acted under coercion. The secretary accordingly touched his shoulder and he immediately withdrew."

### Boy wonder

When Stuart Shapiro worked at the Jewish Chronicle, first as library assistant and editorial boy and later as a copy-reader, he regularly poured his Socialist political views into whatever willing—or unwilling—ears happened to be around. Now, at the tender age of 23, he has a much wider audience. He has just been elected as a Labour councillor for the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Mr. Shapiro is now a copy-reader with the Sunday Times.

### Orchid bloom

The Royal Horticultural Society has given its highest award, a certificate of cultural commendation, to Mrs. Gloria Cotton, of Birmingham, who has succeeded in bringing into bloom a type of orchid with almost double the normal number of blooms. Mrs. Cotton, a keen orchid grower of many years' experience, is the wife of Mr. Derek Cotton, chairman of the Birmingham and Midlands Jewish Blind Society.

### New secrets

Mr. Julian Meltzer, of Rehovot, who has just been here on one of his periodical visits, tells me that Richard Crossman's biography of Dr. Chaim Weizmann will shed new light on many hitherto obscure controversial political actions and decisions of the first President of Israel in his Jewish Agency days. "Mr. Crossman will have access to 'classified' material and 'secret' files in the archives," said Mr. Meltzer, who is Mr. Crossman's principal collaborator in Israel on the biography.

### TV fans

Israel's Druse minority have become as ardent TV fans as their Jewish neighbours. When Sholeh Jaber Moudi, a member of the Knesset, was about to address a ceremony at Ein Harod, in the Jezreel Valley, attended by young Druse soldiers, he noticed that the TV cameraman was having trouble with his camera, so he waited five minutes until the fault was adjusted and the audience waited patiently with him. However, when the newscaster, he noticed that the TV cameraman was having trouble with his camera, so he waited five minutes until the fault was adjusted and the audience waited patiently with him.

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# JEWISH CHRONICLE

MAY 28, 1971—SIVAN 4, 5731

## Illogical and damaging

THE DEFEAT at the Board of Deputies last Sunday of the motion to "secularise" that body came as no surprise. Once the whole Orthodox Establishment had been mobilised against it, the majority of nominally Orthodox deputies could be relied upon for automatic support.

This carries the possibility of a lasting split in the Board one step further. The blame for a situation which should never have arisen must be divided between the Chief Rabbi for his ambition and lack of consistency, the Right-wing Orthodox for their intransigence and intolerance towards their fellow Jews, and the officers of both the United Synagogue and the Board for their pusillanimity. These are hard words, but they are justified by the facts.

The history of the affair began over two years ago, when the Liberal and Reform Synagogues sought to remedy what they felt to be their second-class membership of the Board imposed by Clause 43. This clause gave the Orthodox rabbinate a monopoly of the right to be consulted on ecclesiastical matters. The Reform and Liberal sections of the community, which make up some 20 per cent of its membership and who number over 70 out of the 430 deputies, claimed that their status should be acknowledged by granting their religious leaders the constitutional right to be consulted by the Board on religious matters affecting them. After long discussions, a compromise amendment to

Clause 43 was drawn up and accepted by the Chief Rabbi and the Haham.

The compromise was—predictably—strongly opposed by the Orthodox die-hards and failed to receive the two-thirds majority needed to pass it automatically. Nevertheless, it received an absolute majority and, according to the constitution, if it had been raised again within a month and again received a simple majority, it would have succeeded. The President committed himself to this course, but in the interim the Chief Rabbi and the Haham succumbed to pressures from the Right wing and withdrew their previous agreement to the amendment, and Mr Fidler began his own retreat.

When a split in the Board seemed imminent, a leading pillar of Orthodoxy, Mr S. S. Levin, proposed an alternative solution, namely the complete deletion of Clause 43. This would have left the President and Board free to consult whomsoever they wished, as they indeed are, without specifically mentioning the existence of Progressives at all and hence neither excluding them nor recognising their religious status. However, the Right wing, encouraged by previous victories, rejected this compromise and successfully pressed the Chief Rabbi to oppose it also. Mr Levin withdrew support from his own proposal after it had been embodied in the resolution proposed by Mr F. M. Landau which was rejected last Sunday.

There is still an illusion fostered by the leaders of the Board that a continuation of private talks behind the scenes they have been going on now for over two years—will somehow square the circle and produce a formula acceptable both to the Right wing and the Progressives. Past history hardly supports such optimism. The crux of the matter has been from the beginning the refusal by Right-wing Orthodoxy to give formal recognition to the fact that the Reform and Liberal sections are trends within religious Jewry. Now supported by the formerly middle-of-the-road United Synagogue, they have adopted the attitude that, while the Progressives may be regarded as "congregations of Jews" for the purpose of communal activity, their synagogues are not Jewish synagogues, their rabbis are not rabbis and cannot be regarded as "religious authorities."

This is basically what the row is all about. It is a new manifestation of the Chief Rabbi's readiness to co-operate with the Progressives in all communal endeavours except those which have a religious connotation. It is an attitude impossible to sustain logically, at variance with the facts of Jewish life today and damaging to the best interests of the religious community.

## Carmel bungling

To criticise the manner in which the new head of Carmel College has been appointed is in no way to denigrate Rabbi Jeremy Rosen. He is clearly a rising star in the Anglo-Jewish firmament who gives every promise that he could eventually be granted the fulfilment sadly denied to his accomplished father. The question at issue is the way in which the board of governors has carried out its vital function of finding a successor to Mr Stamler. They have done so in a manner quite out of keeping with the practice and dignity of the academic and educational world. On two occasions, rabbis were given to understand that they had been offered

the post, only to have it withdrawn after they had informed their congregations of the fact, to everyone's amazement. A firm offer was made to former acting headmaster, Mr. Harris, who filled that key post for many years with distinction and devotion, and was withdrawn. Staff and parents alike faced with a fait accompli. As a result of this maladroit record, the confidence of the board can no longer be taken from questioning. It is far too weighted by busy businessmen to function satisfactorily as the governing body of a public school. Comparisons with governors of any English public school will show that scholastic and public experience are sadly lacking. Parents must surely exert their right to press for a board of governors more worthy of the school, and Rosen will certainly need better guidance than the present board appear competent to give him.

## Ray of hope

President Sadat's successful consolidation of his control of Egypt to a temporary lull in broader movements in the Middle East, Mrs. Meir taken advantage of this interim to utter some home truths in a speech in Copenhagen. She indicated Israel's readiness to retire east of the Suez Canal if this is part of the process of reaching a fair peace. She urged to Sadat for his courage and suggested that negotiation should take precedence over the use of force to solve the manifold problems of the Egyptian people. The latter is meant to make progress under continued peace. In the meantime, the Soviet Union, Mr Podgorny, has gone to Moscow as a measure of present Soviet opinion about the situation in Egypt. It is still not strong enough to admit a complete independence of the Soviet Union and he has to maintain the appearance of a balance of power. These circumstances hold gestures and by Israel are out of place while the situation in Egypt is in a flux. Yet Mrs Meir has reason to see a "ray of hope" in the situation and statesmanlike speech is calculated to enhance it.

## JEWISH CHRONICLE SUPPLEMENT

MAY 28 1971

# ISRAEL



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Observer's M.E. policy

Sir.—Mr Gerald Kaufman might well be right that The Observer is wrong over what it proposes is the best way of dealing with the Arab-Israeli problem, but what one expects from him, and from others who disagree with this paper's policy, is some serious attempt to argue the case against us, instead of adopting the easier, but more discreditable, method of playing on emotions and seeking to discredit us by misrepresenting The Observer's views on the Middle East crisis.

Ever since 1947 the paper has adopted a policy in support of the creation and maintenance of a Jewish State. It has consistently taken the view that Israel, in the last resort, can count only on her own strength to preserve herself. It has therefore supported Israel's policy of trying to make herself as independent of others as is possible in the kind of world we live in.

But this is different from saying that Israel's future depends only on her capacity, or willingness, to "go it alone." Such a policy is not possible for even the super-powers.

The Observer has argued that Israel stands to gain enormously from bankable international guarantees underwritten by the United States and Russia. Such guarantees should not depend for their implementation on a mutual agreement to act in case of danger; the Americans should be free to act on their own. If necessary, in coming to Israel's support. Nor should such a system of guarantees deny Israel her right, or ability, to act in her own defence if the guarantors should default.

We believe that, under the present circumstances of the Middle East, Israel's security could be increased by international guarantees, without in any way weakening

Nor should such guarantees be confused (as Mr Kaufman clearly does) with what happened after 1958 when President Eisenhower gave his unspecified (and still never properly cleared up) assurances about American action if the Egyptians moved their forces back into Gaza. It is not (as Mr Kaufman says) because we forget what happened then, but because we remember that we now argue for properly negotiated guarantees with clearly stated commitments.

However, we do not suggest that these international guarantees should substitute for a negotiated settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbours. A settlement, along the lines of the Security Council resolution (which has already been accepted by Israel and most Arab States), is a necessary precondition to any international arrangement.

The Observer has also repeatedly advocated that, in advance of Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, there should first be agreement about demilitarising the borders alongside Israel. This, too, is in line with Israel's official policy. But demilitarisation is to remain effective, then some form of international supervision and guarantees are essential.

Since it is the function of an independent newspaper, taking a world view of events, to criticise tactics which it regards as unhelpful to securing a particular objective, it is not only misleading, but mischievous, to insinuate that The Observer is unhelpful, or, perhaps even inimical to, Israel's proper interests.

COLIN LEGUM,  
Assistant Editor, The Observer,  
150 Queens Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Mr Gerald Kaufman writes: "I did not misrepresent The Observer's policy."

### Rabbi's semicha Carmel College protest

Sir.—May I refer to the somewhat tart letter of Rabbi Jeremy Rosen which appeared in your May 14 issue.

Rabbi Rosen is quite correct in his statement that I did not confer semicha upon him; he is quite wrong in his assumption that I may have conferred it upon "someone else" with whom he has been confused.

I have never deviated from my principle that semicha should be conferred only by a recognised examining board of rabbis and that its conferment by individual rabbis opens the door wide to grave abuse of what should be a recognised title of honour equal at least to a university degree.

It is only right to state, however, that I was particularly intimate with Rabbi Rosen during the period of his intensive rabbinic studies in Israel. He was then wavering as to whether he should enter the rabbinate, and, anxious as I was that his undoubted talent should be made available to the rabbinate, I persuaded him to accept a temporary appointment in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, so that he could "feel the taste" of the practical rabbinate.

Although he had not yet formally been granted semicha, I had no hesitation, in my correspondence with the Bulawayo congregation, in referring to him as Rabbi Rosen, and the assumption that I granted him semicha may be connected with this.

I may add that he acquitted himself brilliantly in Bulawayo and was offered a permanent appointment there, and I have always taken a great deal of credit for the fact that, as a result of the initiative taken by me, he decided to enter the rabbinate.

(Rabbi Dr) L. L. RABINOWITZ,  
6 Manor Street.

Sir.—Concerning the letter (in your May 21 issue) by the chairman of the governors of Carmel College, Mr Henry Harris.

(1) Is there a crisis at Carmel College? Does the fact that Mr Gabay who has resigned as acting headmaster for the past seven months, and the appointment of another senior master as acting headmaster for the rest of the academic year, and Mr Gabay's rejection of the offer to become assistant headmaster to Rabbi Jeremy Rosen, constitute a crisis?

If the school loses Mr Gabay's devoted services as a result of this crisis, we and many other parents will consider it a great loss to Carmel at a time when the school needs more than ever the stable factor of continuity.

(2) We know of at least one senior master and one other master who do not share the governors' delight in the new appointment of headmaster. Besides, it seems rather naïve to us to expect members of staff, burdened with family responsibilities and living on the school premises, to stand up heroically and state their views on a decision presented to them as a fait accompli.

(3) We wonder if Mr Harris would have considered a signed petition by 300 students protesting at the appointment of Rabbi Rosen relevant enough to mention in the press.

(4) We would like to mention that 18 per cent of students are on scholarships, which includes their parents' relocation to the letter sent you by us. The same applies to some 25 per cent of all students who come from abroad. Which makes a 100 or so years of parents who have expressed their deep concern about the changes taking place at Carmel College. I am sure that Mr Harris's letter

a very substantial personal for-payments in the Isles.

We feel that the new state of affairs implied in Harris's letter leaves some unanswered questions.

YAFFA AND NECTEM  
The Old School House  
Mongewell Park,  
Wallingford, Berks.

Acting appointment

Sir.—While I do not long the correspondence of the college, I nevertheless must correct two points in the report headed "Carmel without headmaster" in your May 21 issue.

Mr David Stamler in November through the upon doctor's advice, 48 hours an acting headmaster had been appointed. It was that stage that it was possible for a new headmaster to take up an appointment in September, 1971.

Nothing in that changed and we stilling headmaster. You rests that the college leadership, which is in a transition because of several very serious factors, is not factually able to take "acting capacity."

The last paragraph is, in my opinion, a structure of the college today as it was in when Carmel College departed as a unit.

Chairman of Carmel College,  
Mongewell Park,  
Wallingford, Berks.



Handwritten note: The 21st 1971





## PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

JOSEF HARIF, Maariv political correspondent

ON the 23rd anniversary of Israel's birth, and four years after the Six-Day War — which many believed would be the last between Israel and the Arabs — the prospects of peace appear as dim as ever. Although many observers saw a significant turning point in the statement of Egypt's President, Anwar Sadat, that his country

was prepared "to enter into a peace treaty," there is still reason to doubt whether the two nations have drawn any closer to peace.

Egypt's statement that it is ready to make a peace treaty with Israel was made subject to terms and conditions which Israel cannot accept without committing "international su-

cide," as the Foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban, put it. But circles calling themselves "the peace camp" do not hesitate to counter that the prospect of attaining peace now depends "mainly on us." This is the stand of the Movement for Peace and Security, which includes in its ranks not only persons who are thoroughgoing Leftists on all social questions but also those who do not subscribe to Left-wing ideology, such as Professor Yehoshua Arieli.

If it is really Egypt's intention to make peace with Israel, this indeed is an historic turn. For that reason Israel welcomed the Egyptian reply. Peace, however, will not be attained by papers exchanged by Egypt and Israel through the agency of Ambassador Jarring. Egypt's readiness to make peace must therefore be tested by the constellation of facts of which the Egyptian position is composed. My interpretation of the Israel Government's

position may be summarised as follows:

**The military reality.** The Egyptian Government knows that the balance of forces between it and Israel does not enable it to achieve its political and strategic goals by force. If at the cost of the paper on which it expressed its "readiness to enter into a peace treaty" Egypt could bring about an Israeli retreat to the boundaries of 1967, that would be a political and strategic achievement for Egypt that involved no military risk. The question Israel must answer, therefore, is what are the political and strategic goals that Egypt is aiming at, and whether the expression of a readiness to make peace is not simply a camouflage for achieving these goals.

**The two stages.** Although Egypt has informed Ambassador Jarring that she is prepared to enter into a peace treaty with Israel, within Egypt any such

intention is little revealed to the public. Instead, what is seminated in Egypt is the truth of the "two stages" proposal that in the first stage Egypt must reoccupy all territory conquered from Israel in 1967 and that only then, in the second stage, will it be possible to approach the problem of 1948. In Arab mythology, that expression is identical with the intention of working for Israel's liquidation. **Return to the 1967 lines.** Egypt's strategic goal, therefore, presents as an ultimatum to Israel: either Israel withdraws to the 1967 boundaries, or, if it refuses, Israel returns to the 1948 boundaries. Why are the 1967 lines so important to Egypt? After all, the Sinai desert, its sparse, nomadic Bedouin population, is far from the Nile valley, and is an area that has played any important role in Egyptian history and which is never been penetrated by the Egyptian culture. In our times, however, the Sinai peninsula served an important purpose. It was a member of a border kibbutz. Thrice Egypt has concentrated its army there in an effort to liquidate the Jewish presence in Israel, and twice it has failed. The southern end of the Sinai is a buffer zone between Egypt and Israel. Egypt's ultimatum to Israel, in fact, is a return to the old borders that will provide a base for launching its next attempt to liquidate the Jewish presence in Israel.

Outside of the Government, there are two camps in Israel. The first believes the Government's policy is too soft and that thereby paving the way for a complete or almost complete withdrawal. The second camp believes that the Government is too hard and is thus creating obstacles on the road to peace. Those who do not accept the Government's position make territorial concessions in the name of peace. It is out of the sake of peace that they are no prospects of peace in the foreseeable future, but that a prospect will come about when the Arabs are eventually convinced that they cannot win in war. Those who accept this view always point to the example of the Oder-Neisse boundary.

The Government believes that the backing of the majority of the population for the position that there is a price that must be paid for peace — that that price is territory — the question remains whether the "minimum" which the Government wants to hold may not be regarded by the Arabs as the "maximum." The most serious danger with that significant group of intellectuals headed by Professor Arieli who argue that the Egyptians have announced their readiness for peace is that their future will be determined by Israel. The Government, they say, should make it clear that it is prepared to surrender conquered territories and that it is prepared to accept the "guarantees" of the Government. Important personalities in the Government, including the Minister of Defence, Moshe Dayan, argue that the Soviet presence cannot be liquidated, but the degree of liquidation is not clear. Only the Egyptian Government will not only liquidate the Jewish presence in Israel but also the Jewish presence in the Sinai.

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(Continued on next page)

## MONTE CASSINO IN GALILEE

BY TINDLE

Writer, president of the Newspaper Society (representing about 100 daily and weekly British newspapers), recently spent a week in Israel. His impressions of Galilee and its border areas are to be seen in his background as a Devonshire Regiment. Mr. Tindle, who is not Jewish, is the managing director of the Independent Surrey Advertiser and a group of newspapers.

the memorials to the Israeli dead. The Golan Heights looked down on me as Monte Cassino must have done on the Allied troops in Italy in 1943 and I began to see the problem. Until then the frontier had been just a line on a map to me.

"The United Nations?" said another Israeli in the border area. "What can they do? A few observers deciding who fired first? We've tried that. It needs several divisions to do any good."

"The Big Four?" said a man in Jerusalem. "That would mean our security being dependent on agreement among the Powers

and that has been noticeably absent in other spheres. It also means having the Russians even closer than they are already. With the Russians already training the Arabs and equipping them, how could we rely on this form of protection?"

"We withdrew once before — remember — and look what happened," said a soldier. "We will not do it again. We can only rely upon ourselves. We are stronger now than we were at the time of the Six-Day War and we shall negotiate from strength."

"We want peace, we must have peace," emphasised a taxi-driver. "We want to negotiate peace now but it must be a proper peace. Until we can be assured of this we must stay right where we are."

The question of a settlement with Syria seems perhaps the most difficult of all. "How can we allow the Syrians back on the Golan Heights to shoot down on us and, anyway, with whom

do you make an agreement? I questioned, but ended up by not doubting the ordinary Israeli's sincerity in saying he wants peace and would go a very long way to get it. Clearly he has much to gain. The present defence budget means heavy taxes on the individual. Compulsory military service, however cheerfully accepted, is an interruption to family life and industry.

Israeli treatment of the Arabs in the newly acquired territories is punctilious and perhaps deliberately and cleverly designed to produce a lethargic attitude to a return of the status quo ante. Some of the Arabs told me they did not like the "occupation" but no one made any actual complaint and no one said he was worse off.

Many were materially better off than under the Jordanians but would not admit it for fear of appearing to condone the "occupation" and of what

might happen to them if their previous overlords returned. For them also peace brings prosperity and tourists, and perhaps for some of them the last year or so is the nearest they have had to peace for a long time. But fear of the future mars the present for all.

I left Israel with two vivid impressions. One was of progress and construction everywhere — just as though they were making up for time lost over the past two thousand years. The other was of determination. Perhaps this was typified by the comment of the kibbutz leader who said that, although the kibbutzim members were only 4 per cent of the population, they suffered 20 per cent of the casualties in the Six-Day War. "This is because our boys were even more dedicated than other Israelis. They want peace now but they won't go back to the conditions of the years before 1967."

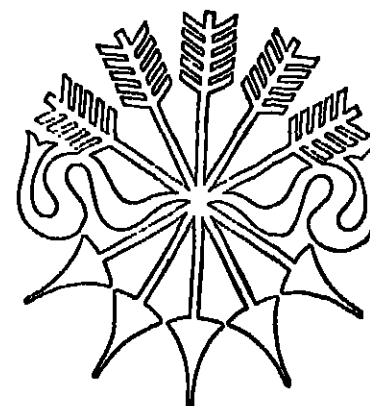
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ON THE COVER

A planeload of Soviet Jews at Lydda (Israel Sun photo). Day (Newsphot). In the covered at Kibbutz (Photo of Allan Brown). Israel: boys of Kibbutz (Pamela Ferguson photo).



WITH Israel today well and truly in the computer age, a major aim of its education planners is to prepare the skilled manpower for the country's technological needs. Add to that the perennial pressures of a diverse immigration (currently running at 50,000 a year) and you find education in Israel faced with two formidable challenges.

From the point of view of education, Israel is forced to look inwards. Unlike Britain for instance, it cannot fall back on a reserve of doctors from India, nurses from Jamaica, and other needed manpower from other Commonwealth countries. Its only reinforcements in skills can come from immigrants and that influx is unpredictable.

Fortunately in the past three years increased immigration from the United States brought a wealth of technological and scientific know-how to the country.

As in Britain, it is being brought home to the young man in Israel that there are bigger opportunities in the technological and scientific fields than in the arts and humanities. A crucial factor in an Israeli teenager's career thinking is the 33 years of military service. There is far more likelihood of a technician from a vocational secondary school being able to continue training and work in his skill in the army than for the young man who has set his heart on the arts or humanities.

The rapid growth of Israel's



## EDUCATION: ISRAEL'S LEAVEN

Paul Kohn

population since 1948 has demanded a ceaseless expansion of educational facilities. Also, to keep abreast of advances in technology and science and of social

At school the native-born "old-timers" and newcomers learn to become one nation

native born, the "old-timers" and the heterogeneous newcomers into one nation. Via the children the ideals of the State reach the parents. This is well illustrated with the Hebrew language, which so many parents in Israel learnt from their children!

In spite of the burdens of defence and immigration, an educational system has been built up from kindergartens to universities and research institutes. It takes in over 800,000 pupils and students, compared to 140,000 in 1948.

One of the most charming sights of Israel may be seen

before 8 o'clock any morning when, all over the country, year-olds, their orange-brown uniforms, their shoulders, their off to kindergarten. In there they learn to mix. There they are proclaimed nursery schools for the year-olds are run by women's organisations and the Jewish Agency.

Free compulsory education from 5 to 14 includes one year of kindergarten and eight years of primary schooling. By 1980, free compulsory education will be extended to 16. The already being put into effect in the Moslems and almost all Christians are indigenous. Those who are not be-By 1975 it will cover the country.

These reforms will primary education to six followed by three years of secondary and three years of higher secondary schooling academic or vocational lines.

A wider introduction of comprehensive-type schooling likely, though by no means welcomed by all Israelis. It has already been introduced Beersheba and some other areas. For one thing, it is feared that education become less personal. A mark of Israeli education hitherto is the close link between the child and the teacher-pupil relationship.

The Israeli educational look has been considerably influenced by the pedagogues Pestalozzi, Montessori, and the official policy of the emphasis on the capability rather than the method or the teacher. A less stringent approach to discipline than in this country, phrasing rather self-discipline within the child. Voluntary work are also strongly encouraged.

A less positive aspect of the Israeli educational system is from the start of a day elementary schooling to the State of Israel. Under a "not religious." His parents have to make the choice of the child to a compulsory secular or strictly orthodox (religious) school. Very often harsh choice is extremely difficult for parents. Sixty per cent of Jewish primary school children attend secular schools.

### Army's role

A unifying denominator for all Israel's communities is the army, which plays an important part in teaching literacy. Nearly 200,000 over the age of 14 have been through the compulsory formal schooling and "high school" educational gap has become a major national endeavour.

In Israel today there is a shortage of qualified teachers. Educational TV is used to teaching aid in more than 10,000 schools.

During a youth's last year of primary school he sits in an all-important "sefer" of amination, equivalent to "eleven plus" in the results of this examination. Combined with the teacher's comments on the child, the pupil's future education is decided.

Some 140,000 pupils are rolled in secondary schools, about 40 per cent of which are vocational schools, and 60 per cent in secondary general schools. About half of 140,000 receive grants of one kind or another.

For the majority of students higher education comes only after their military service. These are the spouses—months for girls). Consequently a more mature approach to study, with a view to their departure for Israel, has been through conscription. Procedures have been delayed so that their first steps in the army are now made easier.

Chief Rabbi has yet to establish the machinery for the Vienna conversion ceremony—a number of in medicine and physics.

and conversion once again. Apart from the rumpus raised by the extreme Orthodox establishment over the Vienna conversions and their opposition to speeded-up conversions in Israel itself, some right-wing rabbis have raised the spectre of amendments to the Israeli Citizenship Law being used by "pseudo-Jews" or, worse, "Gentiles" to leave the USSR and gain admission to the Jewish State. Rabbi Avraham Weidiger, a Poale Aguda Knesset Member, made this point strongly in Parliament recently when the House debated the possibility of extending Israeli citizenship to any Jew abroad who desired to immigrate but was prevented

## IT'S HARD TO BE A NON-JEW

from doing so by the authorities in his country of origin.

Perhaps Rabbi Weidiger had in mind a case like that of "Tanya." Married to a Jewish engineer from the Ukraine, "Tanya" has been a lifelong atheist, her husband an active and ardent Zionist.

"Friends of my husband on the aircraft from Moscow to Vienna told me to say I was Jewish, that this would save me and



Mr and Mrs Grigori Kalz and their son, Haim, pictured in London en route to Israel from the Soviet Union

the children (two young daughters a lot of trouble in Israel. But I couldn't lie about something which is to me a matter of principle. I told the truth to the man from the Jewish Agency. He advised me to go through the conversion process. He said it was only a formality, that it would save us later juggling over benefits and entitlements and would safeguard the children from unpleasant experiences.

"I did think about it. I

thought about it nights and days in the transit camp near Vienna. But I couldn't face up to the hypocrisy involved. If I didn't know how desperately my husband wanted to start a new life in Israel, I would have suggested that we live somewhere else, in America or even Australia.

"In the end, we came here. My husband is registered as of Jewish origin. The children and myself as Russians. We all have Israeli nationality. We have nearly completed ulpan and the

children are at school with other Israeli children. No one notices that we are any different from other Russian 'Jews' in the absorption centres. We have had no further approaches on the religious question.

"One day, when the children are old enough, they will make up their own minds about whether they want to become Jews or not. It will not distress me at all if this is the free choice they make. But I must remain who and what I am, and my husband respects this."

"Tanya" knows of others like herself. Some have teenage children approaching the age of military service and also of possible marriage. Will the children of non-Jewish Russian mothers and Jewish fathers be liable for military service, of will this be their first taste of being "different"? The Army spokesman's office, queried by your correspondent on this point was unable or unwilling, to say. He advised seeking legal opinion.

Marriage to a Jew without a conversion ceremony is out of the question.

These are only some of the vital issues (burial being another) which have yet to be faced by the rabbinate and parliament in dealing with the absorption of Russian immigrants while, at the same time, maintaining the fact of a "Jewish State in the Land of Israel."

Geoffrey D. Paul

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**Travel Supplement**

# TRADE

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During the years 1950-67, net capital imports reached over \$7 billion, which is over \$2,000 per head for every person who lived in Israel at the end of 1968 (within the pre-1967 borders). The surprising and, of course, welcome fact was that about two-thirds of total net capital imports during that period consisted of unilateral transfer payments. That is, they were largely interest-free remittances from various fund-raising bodies abroad, especially from the United States.

This was, and is, a clear indication of the solidarity of Jews abroad with the State of Israel. Amounts coming to Israel from Germany within the framework of the Reparations Agreement were, of course, also important in this respect.

These economic links between Israel and world Jewry were forged during a period when defence needs and the absorption of large numbers of immigrants were the major priorities of the State. The effect on the Israeli economy was enormous. Without the heavy cost of raising capital abroad and with a growing population of skilled and professional workers, the economy grew at a pace well ahead of most developing countries.

However, deficit financing of the sort described meant that capital arriving in Israel had to be channelled through the government into the economy. The burden of responsibility was, and remains, a heavy one.

On the whole it has worked well, especially as the greater portion went to defence and to absorb immigrants. But personal consumption also rose rapidly and used up a great of foreign exchange as people demanded sophisticated goods from abroad. The resulting inflationary pressures on the economy forced the government to devalue on successive occasions and, prior to the 1967 War, to steer towards a mild recession.

In all, though economic growth has continued over the years and investment expenditure risen accordingly, it has not resulted in much improvement in the balance of payments situation. In 1970, the deficit in current account was \$1,000 million and present estimates envisage further deterioration in 1971 to \$1,300 million. Complex defence needs are costly and Israel has had to raise more capital by increasing the national debt, which this year will probably reach about \$3,000 million.

It is not disturbing that Israel has still to rely on world Jewry for financial aid. However the method in which Jews contribute to the economic well-being of the State does cause some concern.

Appeals and donations are effective means of obtaining finance, especially in times of crises or for specific projects, but these sources, besides being limited, do not result in a natural, continuous flow of funds. From the point of view of the donor, obligation ends with the giving. The recipient on the other hand must constantly think of new techniques for campaigns with different focal points and attractive personalities to make the appeal. Paid officials too are necessary for collection and distribution of these funds, which need not result in the most efficient allocation of resources.

The first Economic Council for Israel, headed by Eshkol, brought together industrialists and businessmen from all over the world to discuss these problems. Following the establishment of the Economic Council and is chaired by Leumi.

These units help to change knowledge into practical management advice on future development in different sectors of the economy. Second, they develop the market for Israeli products. Third, they advise private investors on investment possibilities.

This approach, which cannot replace the efforts, does encourage growth of a new commercial awareness and investment activity in Jewry. It is of particular importance. Straightforward actions are not the aspect of these units but ideas, know-how,

The Israeli Law for encouragement of investments gives investors in the land and grants which are best in the world in terms of clarity to invest in Israel.

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Continued

Meir Spungin  
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Economic Council  
for Israel

## A bigger bite of



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Lord Sainsbury,  
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The principal cloud on the horizon is, of course, Britain's proposed entry into the Common Market. Even on the most favourable assumptions about the final conditions of entry, Israeli products will face higher duties than at present; the effect of these on their competitiveness may not be very great, since many other suppliers will be affected. Whatever the effects of the British entry will be—and these will not be known until after the negotiations are completed — the more firmly Israel is established on the reputation its products have, the easier it will be to combat the adverse consequences of our entry.

## TRONICS LOSION AND FIGURES

By O. Shragal,  
commercial counsellor,  
Embassy of Israel.

bition has been established in Tel Aviv by the Israel Export Institute. On exhibit are products of 50 firms.

Participating for the first time this month in the International London Electronic Component Show were eight Israeli companies: AEL, Israel, EFM Electronics, etc. The foundation for further advances. In trying to increase the quantities available for export, however, and in developing new products, efforts must be made to maintain and even improve existing standards.

The British consumer is highly discriminating and is in the happy position to be able to pick from among several competing suppliers. While the majority of Israeli food processing plants have high standards, quality control and hygiene in a few smaller units needs improving — a fact appreciated by the UK Food Committee of the Economic Council for Israel, whose object is to encourage trade between our two countries.

Further gains in the UK market will come with a marketing policy which recognises and is tailored to the British distributive and retail trade. The importance of large food chains is growing at a rapid rate and only if there is close and continuous contact between buyer and seller can the full potential of the market be realised. It must be recognised—and I intend this not as a criticism but as an exhortation to even greater efforts—that large retailers must plan well in advance and they must be given adequate warning of cropping times and assured of continuity of supply.

As long as there is no relaxation of effort in maintaining quality and value, there is no reason why some Israeli foodstuffs should not capture a growing share of the British market. The potential seems to be good for a large number of different products. Apart from fresh citrus the outlook is promising for several fresh fruits and vegetables, such as avocados, melons, celery and sweet peppers. Demand for these is still relatively limited, but it is growing rapidly and efforts designed to widen their appeal should lead to substantial gains in sales.

The outlook is also good in processed foods; apart from promoting such well-established lines as canned grapefruit, these



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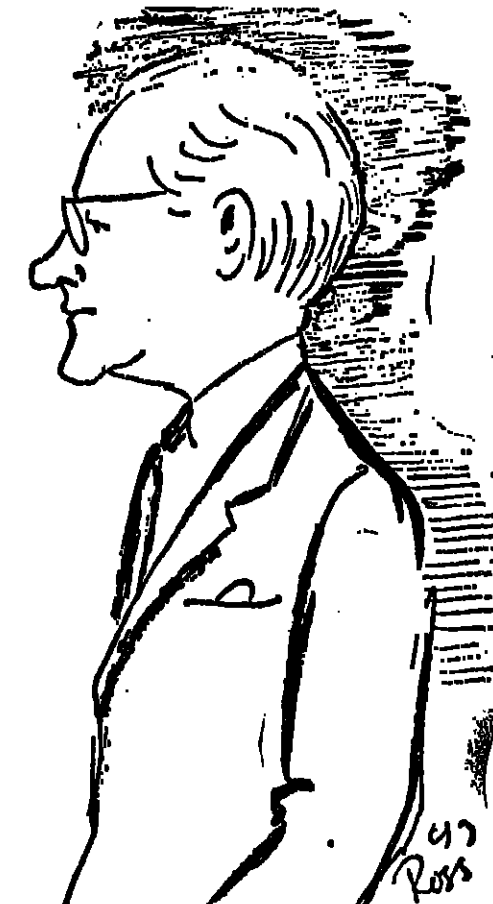
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## AND FIGURES

By O. Shragal,  
commercial counsellor,  
Embassy of Israel.

During the past two years trade between Israel and the UK has made progress. This year bilateral trade will reach about £150m, as compared with £141m in 1970. Israel's exports to the UK reached over £39m in 1970, increased to more than £45m in 1971, and the forecast for 1972 is a minimum of £50m.

More significant, there has been a change in the type of goods being imported into the UK from Israel. Also, the channels have multiplied: agents, importers, distributors; not to mention retail outlets—which now include many well-known stores and supermarkets.

Fresh and processed fruits and vegetables account for more than 50 per cent of Israel's exports to the UK. These are centred around Jaffa citrus, on which are based our exports of juices, canned fruits and vegetables to the food manufacturing industries.

Other major items include diamonds, plywood and our world-famous fashions — particularly leatherwear, jersey clothing and babywear.

Israel buys in the UK machinery, materials and raw diamonds. In the past two years a new field — electronics and computers — has been exploited. In 1970, UK exports in this category reached about £2m, despite stiff competition.

Israel is also taking part in trade fairs and exhibitions in the UK. We recently participated in the Physics Exhibition at Alexandra Palace where an Israel company demonstrated a highly sophisticated range of survey and analysis equipment, which was very favourably received. The month eight companies took part for the first time in the International Electro-Component Show at Olympia, a wide range of products.

Israel will also participate in Wine, the International Wine Marketing Exhibition at the end of June, the Cooking and Catering Exhibition in Manchester in September, and in the Dublin Food and Drink Show in Dublin in September.

We also organise promotion fairs at department stores. A major Promotion Fair will be held in September at Kendal Milne, where, one of the House of

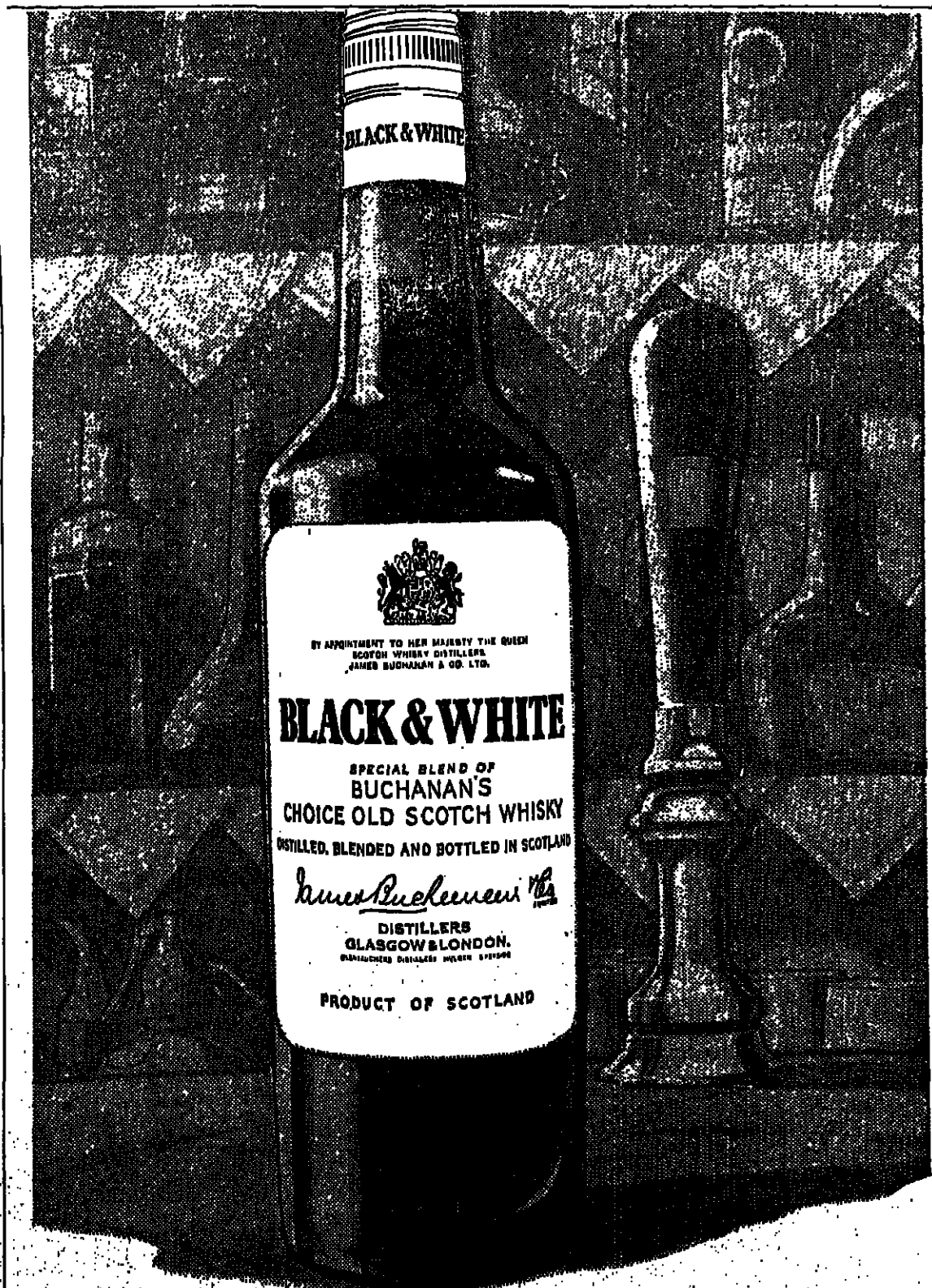
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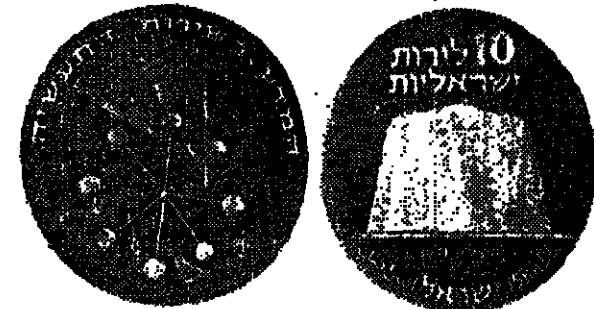
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LOCAL colour or international appeal, handicrafts or mass production, original flair or commercial design—this is the dilemma of Israel's fashion industry. Seven years ago at the first-ever Fashion Week in Tel Aviv the Export Institute had to decide how to promote Israel's clothing and textiles. Should they emphasise the few big name designers or the anonymous mass manufacturers? Should they try to sell an Israeli look, or simply encourage export buyers?

The figures speak for Israel's success. In 1970 clothing exports in leather, fur and textiles totalled nearly one hundred million dollars. Ready-to-wear manufacturers increased their share of the overseas markets by 35 per cent. The footwear industry trebled its sales to the United Kingdom alone. And buyers who had attended the previous export fairs in Tel Aviv flocked back for more.

Coupled with a sense of style is a peculiarly Israeli feeling for colour and fabric. The country's varied scenery, ancient history and currently disparate cultures are welded together into a homogenous fashion look. Ancient motifs are translated into the latest man-made fibres by firms like Kitan Dimona and Heberton Industries. Jerry Meltz puts his original stamp on mass production Raulon. And the use of deep pile velours and sueded calf give a new dimension to fashion rainwear.

It is in textiles—in new knitting techniques and new fabric-printing methods that Israel has made such important advances. The opening of the Shenkar College for Fashion and Textile Technology at Ramat Gan last

October marked an important new step in the education of young Israelis interested in the "rag trade," which already employs 50,000 people in a country of 3 million.

Firms like Lene Knitting have developed new combinations of wool and synthetics, piloting a mixture of lamb-wool, angora and...

bought in depth by Mark Spencer. Monsanto's Arden plant at Ashdod (one of the three major plants for wool production) brings an important man-made fibre to the heart of Israel. And much of Israel's future success in promoting its original look at a competitive price must rest in the fast-growing textile industry.

Many of Israel's skills have been acquired not through study but in the ghettos of Europe, where knowledge became a prized craft handed down from generation to generation. The fur and leather industries, as well as the important diamond trade, have been built up from a base of individual craftsmen, each one highly skilled in his chosen profession.

The problem for the larger manufacturers, and for the Export Institute in particular, has been to weld these individual talents into a workable and commercial whole. Mr Leslie Fulop, of the internationally famous Bege-Or leather firm, has solved his production problems by bringing cottage industry under one roof in his factory outside Nazareth. Other firms have centred their industries in kibbutzim, thus combining the principles of the first settlers with the demands of modern manufacture.

An annual shoe fair in Tel Aviv, following the fashion week, puts the Israeli footwear industry on the map. As yet the manufacturers are content to follow, rather than lead international trends. Sandals, however, a speciality resulting from the warm Mediterranean climate, have achieved high styling standards.

Israel offers a wide variety of footwear, using mainly leather for uppers and leather or PVC injected soles. But the old traditions of fine craftsmanship die hard.

Young Israelis are being asked instead to search for a modern identity, to use the colour of sky and sand as an inspiration, but to translate ancient motifs onto the newest fibres. For although the peasant look may be high international fashion right now, Israel has to make it by mass manufacture, in a streamlined factory and at a commercial export price.

Centre picture: Embroidered decoration on a PVC boot and antique-looking buckles give a different look to Israel's fast-expanding shoe industry. Left: Traditional Arab woven cloth is used for this striking outfit by Rolf Ben Joseph for Rikma. The same firm makes swimwear for Marks & Spencer.

## ELECTRONICS EXPLOSION P.R. Broman

bilion has been established in Tel Aviv by the Israel Export Institute. On exhibit are products of 60 firms.

Participating for the first time this month in the International London Electronic Component Show were eight Israeli companies: AEL Israel, FYM Electronics Industries, Hermetron Industries, Kuso, Micronics, Oram Electrical Industries, Radat International Company and Scientific Data Systems Israel (SDSI). Elscint Ltd. recently participated in the London Physics Exhibition. Most of these firms were searching for local sales representatives.

Elbit, manufacturers of mini-computers and related equipment, appointed Mullivo Computers Ltd. (MCL) their UK representative a little over a year ago. Important sales have been made to customers, including Hawker-Siddeley, the Admiralty, Isis Computer Bureau and La Costa Associates Ltd. This latter customer uses Elbit equipment for Dorothy Perkins Ltd., the large dress retailing chain.

An £80,000 order for a communications system built around the Elbit 100 has been received from Esso Europe. SDSI have made major sales in the UK and the Continent, through their European sales office in Switzerland. Micronics have sold to the UK Post Office. AEL Israel have

Top: The Minidac — a rapid-access, compact, low-cost memory unit for use with general purpose computers. By Scientific Data Systems Israel Ltd (SDSI). Left: Said to be the world's most advanced isotope scanner for diagnostic use in hospitals—the Elscint VE-5 Videoscanner.

Right: Back is beautiful in this silky bathing suit and beach cover-up by Golex. Swimwear is one of Israel's best selling export lines.

THE average Israeli will probably associate the word electronics with the general sense of security he feels in spite of the numerical superiority of the military forces in neighbouring countries. What he probably doesn't realise is that, over the long range, electronics also offers probably the best hope that his tax bill will eventually be reduced. This is true because Israel is becoming more and more self-sufficient in electronic and other sophisticated science-based products, and because electronics today is Israel's fastest-growing export industry.

Since the Six-Day War, production of professional (as opposed to consumer) electronic products has risen 350 per cent—and exports have rocketed about 640 per cent. Currently riding at about \$7 million per year, Israel exports of professional components, instruments and systems are expected to reach £42 million by 1975—

with total production over three times this figure, and total employment about 18,000. No other industry offers such potential for both increasing exports and decreasing imports.

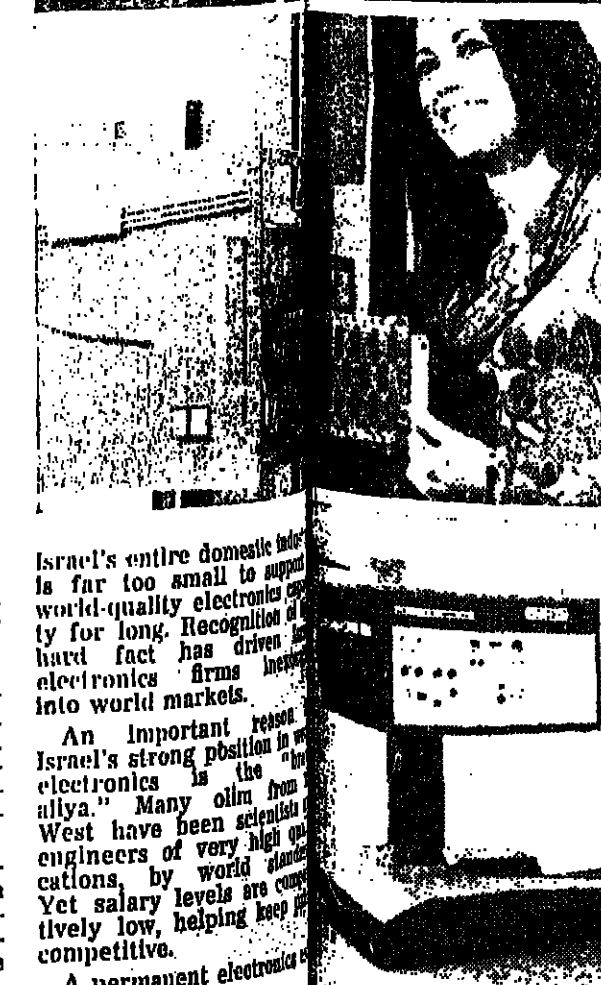
The main impetus behind this growth has come from the uncompromising needs of the Defence Ministry. Companies such as Elron, Padiran, AEL, Elita and others have grown strong largely from governmental needs and pressures. I have visited a number of these firms, and have been impressed by the rigidity of quality and reliability control, the "quick-reaction" capability to meet special requirements to short deadlines—the extent of personal involvement and responsibility shown by everyone associated with a project.

On the other hand, the lessons of overdependence on a huge military customer—gained by observing the experiences of USA companies—have been learned well. In fact,

Israel's entire domestic market is far too small to support world-quality electronics export for long. Recognition of this hard fact has driven Israeli electronics firms into world markets.

An important reason for Israel's strong position in electronics is the "holon aliyah." Many olim from West have been scientists and engineers of very high calibre, by world standards. Yet salary levels are comparatively low, helping keep the competitive.

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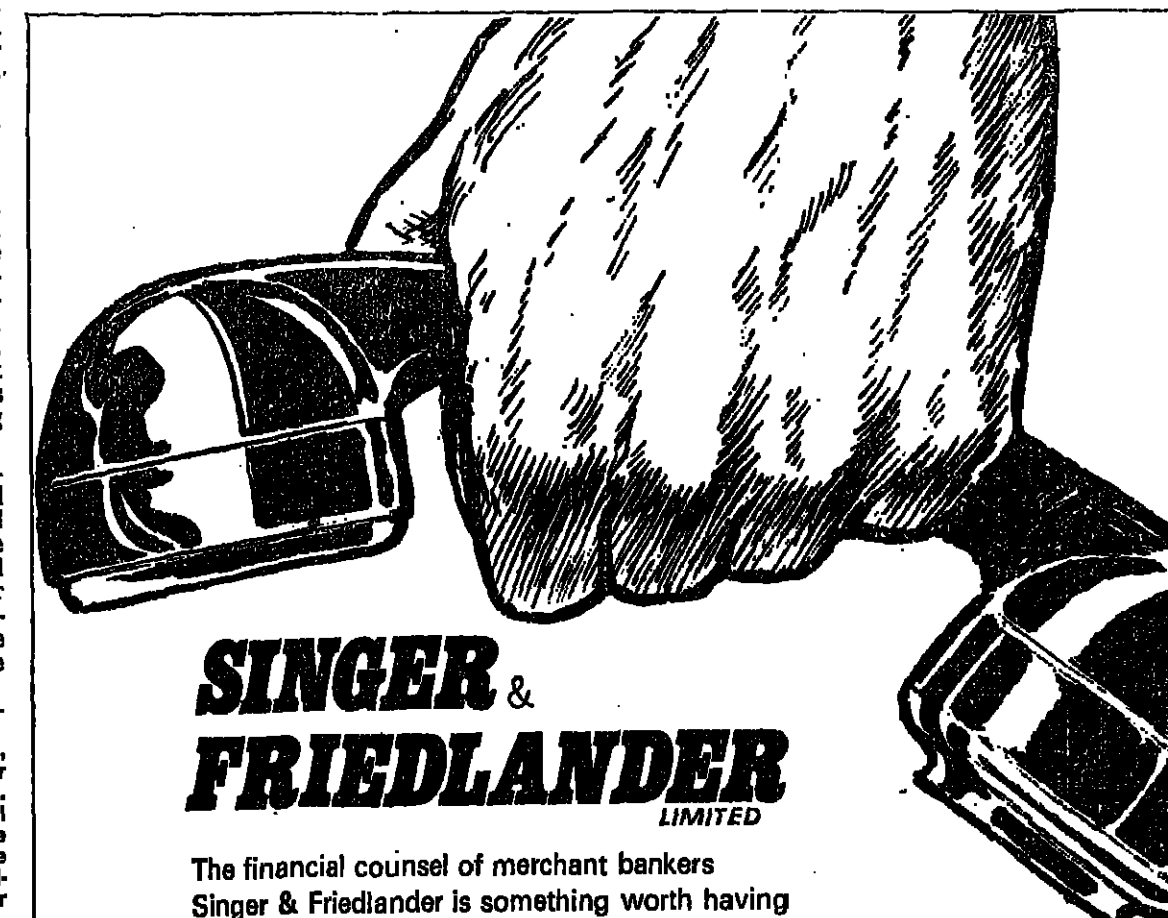
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## DIAMONDS



PAMELA FERGUSON

**H**IS name: Goldfinger. His business? Diamonds. If only the Israeli economy could be filled with such extravaganzas! Instead, diamonds fill an exclusive little world of their own, dominated by self-made importers, manufacturers and exporters like Joseph Goldfinger and Moshe Schnitzer.

Diamonds hover like an exquisite froth over Israel's heavily Socialist-oriented economy, and symbolise everything that it isn't: capitalist, family-dominated, and a rare area where men can stash away small fortunes.

Israel's industry is the result of a war transplant of diamond cutters from the famous centres of Antwerp and Amsterdam. Today, as the world's second largest diamond polishing centre, Israel has enjoyed a fantastic growth rate since 1934 when Zvi Rosenberg set up the first polishing mill in a disused stable in Petach Tikva. Miraculously, Israel's industry survived the post-war years and fierce competition from the more established centres, to provide the young State with its highest source of much-needed foreign revenue—some \$202 million last year alone.

Sheer resilience and chutzpa have shaped this highly so-

phisticated business. It also has the advantage of being labour intensive as labour intensive as labour nor capital intensive, chemicals, to mention two vital areas of the economy.

Contrary to its image, the diamond industry is still much of a cottage industry. Its nature scattered in a tight-knit world, employing as many as 8,000-10,000 in all. One of the main reasons why it could succeed in Israel's toughest years of early Statehood.

The industry did not depend on extensive skills and power, but grew out of the know-how of a few experts and the resources dictated a style of collective cutting for which the country is still famous.

To overcome problems of training, groups of men undertook the work of highly skilled cutter. In this way they could learn from one another and move from group to group. From the start, the "melee" type of diamond which is small (under one carat) and used mainly in traditional styled engagement rings. The United States is an obvious market for the bulk of her goods and Japan is rapidly proving to be an insatiable market, importing some £100 million worth from Israel last year. Hong Kong is also a rising market.

Israel buys nearly 80% of its rough stones from the London-based Central Selling Organisation which, in turn, sells nearly five-sixths of a diamond to Israel. The rest goes to the CSO headquarters in London. The CSO headquarters in London is a man who can dig a ditch all day with the temperature at well over a hundred, then explain to the villagers what other work has to be done, how to do it, and why. That night, after some cultural activities, he can write a memo. But he might prefer to sleep!

The roots of this singular and attractive energy in the Israeli work in Africa are two-fold. The founder of political Zionism, Theodor Herzl, in the early days said: "... when we are a strong nation we will make it our duty to help those nations less privileged than ourselves."

The other root is more immediate. Israel has travelled roughly the same road as the developing nations herself, albeit at lightning speed. This creates a bond of sympathy between the Israeli expert and his African colleagues. In Africa the thing that most impressed me was how invisible Israeli aid was. The doctor or agricultural expert was away in the bush ("on safari") as I was many times informed with no immediately visible evidence as to what he was doing. But one had only to talk to the people to discover what was going on.

In Tanzania a farmer spoke glowingly about the Israeli who had stayed in the village: "He ate, drank and worked with the people." He also increased their maize production by a factor of five. "Had any other strangers (foreigners) helped around the district lately?" No, definitely not. The Chinese were building their multi-million pound railway about a mile from where we were talking!

## ISRAEL IN AFRICA RONNIE MUTCH



In Ruanda, Israeli eye specialist Dr Zalfani examines a patient in a mobile clinic partly equipped by Israel

**W**ITH a minuscule budget Israel is achieving an impact on the African countries which other countries envy, but cannot emulate on aid programmes carrying a hundred times more cash. (In 1968 alone the USA channelled \$328 million through its Agency for International Development.) The "secret" of this success is the dedicated and intelligent personal involvement on all levels in every task by those responsible for any project.

One official from the Israeli Ministry for Foreign Affairs' International Co-operation Division spelt it out. "When we pick people for a project in Africa we are not terribly interested in the man who writes beautiful memos. What we want is a man who can dig a ditch all day with the temperature at well over a hundred, then explain to the villagers what other work has to be done, how to do it, and why. That night, after some cultural activities, he can write a memo. But he might prefer to sleep!"

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## DIAMONDS

Continued from previous page  
seek out ways of diversifying. One obvious way to increase business is to promote a local jewellery industry. To date, all the gems she imports. A jewellery industry would involve the consumer directly in a clique: world that rotates strictly behind the scenes. It would also promote other areas of Israel's economy—it is a natural partner for her fashion industry.

Jewellery would absorb some of the country's highly creative design talents. But it takes time to build up a reputation in the fashionable but highly competitive end of the diamond business. It is now up to the government and the private sector to build up the industry in places that some of their own people have left. A local, but new and exciting craft.

pathy between the Israeli expert and his African colleagues. In Africa the thing that most impressed me was how invisible Israeli aid was. The doctor or agricultural expert was away in the bush ("on safari") as I was many times informed with no immediately visible evidence as to what he was doing. But one had only to talk to the people to discover what was going on.

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Israel's involvement with Africa, because of its minuscule size in terms of cash, cannot afford to be anything but altruistic. In fact Israel is probably the one country in which the political aims of its overseas aid is virtually nil, beyond improving Israel's friendship with the countries concerned.

In 1968 there were 246 Israeli experts in Africa and 208 in the rest of the world. Africa still gets the lion's share but compared to the American Peace Corps hundreds of thousands in the world at large, this is trivial. However, as one American said to me, "So where is the Peace Corps now?" It died of a surfeit of money and political misdirection.

Israel, with its extremely high agricultural yields, is probably the best nation to act as an adviser in farming matters. In addition, Israel gives social, economic and military aid. The first can be anything from organising social-worker training centres (e.g. in Kenya), teaching crafts, medical training and help, organising viable refugee centres in Zambia and applying the moshav and kibbutz village concept to African communities.

In Kenya there is a flourishing school for social workers which started modestly as the Kenya-Israel School of Social Work and now has grown into the Social Work Training Course in the Department of Social Development of the Kenya Institute of Administration. Best that for growing up if you can! This incidentally started after a talk given in 1960 by Mrs Mina Ben-Zvi in Israel and is now

probably the best school in East Africa.

Economic aid involves highly skilled workers or small teams assessing potential for a factory, dam, mine, hotel, etc.—always working in the field and then passing on their recommendations to the government of the country. They must be in tune with the needs and potential of the country and, above all, accurate. Their advice is highly respected and always followed.

So far as military aid is concerned African governments are at present not keen to advertise their military links with Israel. Here the potency of Israeli aid has been publicised with a vengeance (e.g. the training of Congo paratroopers and Uganda military men). Perhaps with fewer successes in the field Israel would be less newsworthy.

The one type of aid in which Israel is surely an expert is that of youth organisation. Youth movements of all political shades and varying beliefs have always been an important fact of life in Israel. They came about initially as a means of forging a new Jewish identity, educating youth from different cultures and social classes for Jewish nationhood.

African youth movements, originally formed as the nursery for future politicians and party workers, have had, like the Israeli youth movements, to change direction since independence. Unlike in Israel, African youth movements, used to a large degree of freedom, were becoming unmanageable. Israel has advised, planned and devised many ways of involving the youth constructively in the various communities.

A good example of this is Malawi. Here a fairly unruly youth movement (The Youth) has been transformed from political strong arm men (or rather boys) into happy and disciplined groups with the aim of actively helping in community affairs and cultural matters.

Finally, Israel provides training in Israel itself in various advanced techniques and technologies from applied nutrition to zoology. The trainees from these courses include some 15,000 to date who belong to a world-wide organisation called, appropriately, "Shalom."

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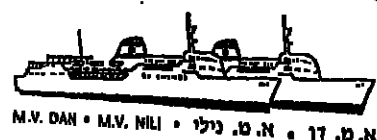
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## FROM TOURIST TO CITIZEN

Karen Gershon tells how it  
feels to be at home

**B**EING a citizen in Israel differs from being a tourist here by much more than not being on holiday; it is another kind of difference than that, say, between the emotional satisfaction one gets from hearing Hebrew over the radio on a bus and the frustration of finding oneself illiterate at the supermarket. To a Jew visiting here from the diaspora, what matters is the symbolic meaning of Israel; when one lives here what matters is what it feels like at home.

It is not true that the beginning is difficult: the satisfaction of having arrived here to stay generates such an energy and enthusiasm that one becomes superlatively capable; this and the makeshift quality of the initial stage—learning Hebrew instead of working, living in temporary quarters—makes one lighthearted; existence becomes play. To begin with, one immigrates not so much to another country as to another dimension.

I remember one afternoon, when we had been here for about a year, pushing my way past an English-speaking crowd in Ben-Yehuda Street, thinking that they probably thought people who lived here lucky (as if it were a privilege that did not have to be earned)—as I had done when I had been a tourist, and that they were wrong; this was when I ceased to be a newcomer and was no longer immune to the reality.

Living in Israel is hard. It is hard in the practical sphere because this is a developing country surrounded by one-megatonne, prices are high and salaries low and a third of one's earnings goes on taxes. For those of us who choose to live here it is hard emotionally because choice makes everything a question of personal responsibility; when one of my children falls ill, this also may be a consequence of our coming to settle.

I wanted to live here, basically, so that I would be able to say "we" instead of "they." This makes for acceptance of the local frustrations: being part of the undisciplined crowd in the grocer's or suffering the interminable red tape have the grace of making me live as an Israeli. It does not matter that

there is no time for sight-seeing: I go into the Old City to do my shopping, and derive much satisfaction from being on familiar terms with it. The soil of which pilgrims cherish a small sample, to which my forefathers journeyed for their burial, I put plants in for my window-sills.

Let tourists complain that the pavements are up; they are laying our telephone cables; everywhere roads are being widened for our convenience; tall new buildings disrupt the skyline we first saw two and a half years ago; the city is alive and growing, as are my children within it. The old quarters are picturesque to look at but slimy to live in; that there are Israeli children living in slums concerns us personally because our younger daughter goes to school with them. One's everyday life gives one the chance of being a little of what one is. It gives one's existence purpose beyond one's own.

One feels safe as a Jew here because there is no discrimination between neighbours; when there is an occasion for fear we fear for each other and not for ourselves. We were living in the absorption centre in Katamon when Soviet-made Katyusha rockets were fired from the bare hillside opposite into that district of Jerusalem, and our reactions were compassion

for those who might have been hurt and angry; we were not concerned whether the Katyusha would fall on us. This conviction that we are on the same side, like us, that no one in the world which we are living in is against us, that is what provides us with the sense of being at home.

As a Jew born in Germany I have accepted for half a time that to the world my Jewishness makes me a foreigner. I came to Israel to

## ISRAEL'S TOURIST TRAFFIC NEVER SO GOOD

Philip Gillon



Family on an Israeli tour

**M**ODERN Israelis engaged in the tourist industry vary Solomon's ancient spring song by declaring: "The time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the tourist is heard in our land." This does not mean that the tourist's voice is completely muted in the winter—the days are past when December and January were completely dead months. But never in the history of Israel's tourist industry has there been a time to compare to the spring of 1971, when 50,000 people poured in one week across the tarmac of Lod airport.

The tourist flood brought with it the worst headache the tourist industry has ever faced—unprecedented overbooking. As Arthur Hailey pointed out in his novel, "Hotel," all hotels everywhere in the world engage in overbooking, as an insurance against cancellations: Israeli hotels seem to be the most pessimistic in the world, as they overbook wildly. In fairness to them it must be conceded that Israel is prone to have many cancellations owing to the security situation: very often a clash on a frontier sends vacationers elsewhere. As a result of the ceasefire, there were virtually no cancellations in 1971, hence the crisis. Tourist Minister Moshe Kol, and his men solved it by placing visitors in comfortable police and military recreation resorts, and in private homes.

Mr Kol generally is one of the happiest of Israel's Cabinet Ministers; all the statistics he has at his fingertips show that things are booming. In 1970, 137,000 tourists came to the Holy Land, leaving behind them an average of 290 each, or close to a total of £41.6 million. This makes tourism Israel's leading dollar earner. Through the years of crisis since 1967, diaspora Jews have considered it a patriotic duty to come on holiday to Israel; far from being intimidated by border incidents, they tended to want to be as close as possible where the action was. But Christian pilgrimages and visits dropped considerably, and only in the last year have they risen again.

About one-third of the tourists now coming are non-Jews. Some come to see the holy places, others like the Scandi-

navians, can be described as worshippers of Eilat—it is Israel's endless sunshine, the warm waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, that attract them.

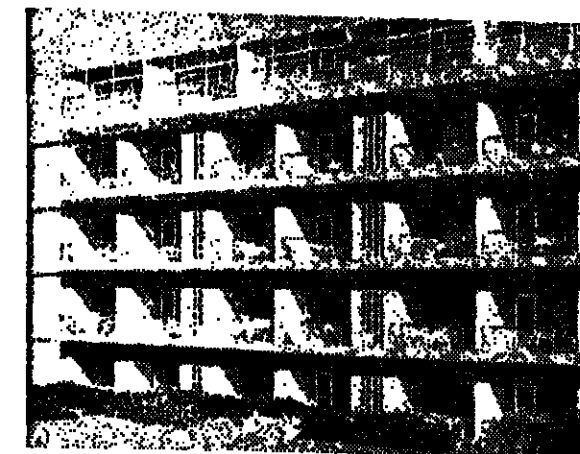
Israel's attractions have increased out of recognition as a result of the Six-Day War. There is first of all Jerusalem, transformed from a sleepy village which rolled up the pavements at night to, if not a humming metropolis, at least a busy city.

The Old City, apart from the holy places, offers the endless attractions of the bazaars; the restaurants of East Jerusalem seem to belong to another planet, not just the other side of the city. To match their lures restaurants in Jerusalem have opened all kinds of new places to eat; one can dine French, Chinese, Italian, Hungarian, Oriental and even Jewish style. Tourists who used to spend at most a day in Jerusalem now stay for an average of six days in the capital, bringing Teddy Kollek's famous smile to the surface.

Many new resorts have opened as a result of the war. There is now both a road link between Eilat and Sharm el Sheikh, and a possible boat trip through the fjords; Sharm el Sheikh's holiday camps and hotel have already 980 beds. It is often impossible to find a bed in Eilat, the demand for accommodation there is so great. The most respectable visitors, who have not taken the precaution of booking, are liable to end up sharing the beach with beatniks, who flock to Eilat like homing pigeons.

Another new road joins the springs of Ein Fascha, on the Dead Sea, near Jericho, to Ein Gedi, providing a wonderful scenic drive along the strangest body of water in the world, with Lot's wife recognisable in every pillar of salt, and the mystic mountains of Moab on the other side of the lifeless lake. The Ministry of Tourism is trying to draw Dead Sea fruit from the area: Ein Boker, a spa being established, which is guaranteed to combine cures with comfort.

And as Moshe Kol points out, where else can one ski in the morning on the slopes of Mount Hermon, ski water-ski in the afternoon on Lake Tiberias? There is even time to do some



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## JEWS IN BLUE



**T**HE very existence of an Israel police force is one of those minor miracles. Within two short decades a complex, co-ordinated and efficient system was established, mostly by men with but very little personal experience in the field, and with no tradition to lean upon. Being a policeman was not one of the things "a nice Jewish boy" customarily aspired to.

When the State of Israel was established, and before that, while its foundations were laid under and in spite of the British Mandatory government, idealistic young men devoted themselves to mastering the subject. The smooth and effective operation of the Israel police bears witness to their success.

On the face of it, this country faces numerous complex problems of potential crime and public disorder. First of all, it is at war, and its neighbours actively encourage all kinds of mayhem. Other democracies have learned how vulnerable open societies are to terrorism.

Secondly, there is free immigration. Jews are encouraged to come from almost everywhere, with almost no selection who should, and who should not be admitted. Naturally, some of the less savoury types in a dozen countries have been tempted to take advantage of this wholesale welcome.

Thirdly, this is a society in transition, attempting to melt immigrants from widely differing backgrounds into one culture. One result of this process is tension, maladjustment, potential conflict.

Fourthly, Israel is flooded with weapons. Thousands of soldiers on leave bring their guns, and ammunition, home with them. Thousands of citizens own "souvenirs" brought home from the wars. Elsewhere, such an abundance of ordnance results in endemic violence.

Altogether, the police numbered only 9,500 personnel, at the end of 1970, some 3.1 per thousand inhabitants. Taking into consideration that 350 Israelis serve in the Administered Territories, together with more than 800 local personnel, and that many hundreds are assigned to the field units of the Border Police, the effective number on actual police duties is even smaller. As a matter of fact, only 5,200 men and women are assigned to the three police districts, which cover all of Israel.

About 1,100 Israelis serving with the police are members of the "minority" communities: Druso, Circassians, Beduin, some Christian and Moslem Arabs. The participation of these men in the responsible and dangerous work of keeping all the people of Israel safe, is one of the most encouraging indicators of the way things can develop.

Although held in general esteem by the Israel public, members of the police are not allowed to think themselves "pampered darlings." Government employment is not the most remunerative work Israelis can find; in the police, low pay comes on top of long hours, discomfort and danger. Many men find this challenging; their wives, who stay home and worry, while having to stretch a lean salary over a whole month of expenses, tend to be less enthusiastic. One result of this is the turnover in personnel: in 1970, about one-sixth of all policemen left the force. In

order to take their places, nearly 1,600 new recruits had to be enlisted.

In spite of its great needs, the Israel Police did not lower health, educational and aptitude standards. Nearly three out of every four applicants were rejected; one out of every six recruits who began basic training failed to complete the course.

The Israel Police's greatest achievement, perhaps, is beyond the safety of the cities' streets at night, the prevention of automobile accidents, the control of incipient crime.

These men cannot be bought. They are proud of the great responsibility on their shoulders. They are equally proud, for good cause, of a job well done.

Aryeh Greenfield

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**M**ANY peoples have crossed the Arava since Moses led the 12 tribes across thousands of years ago but none have ever paused long enough to plant a crop. The great valley stretching 100 miles from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Elath was a parched passageway that encouraged dawdling. There were just three wells along its entire length. In summer, temperatures would reach 100-plus in the shade, wherever shade could be found. Mostly there was just sand and scrub and distant mountains that looked even bleaker than the valley itself. The descendants of Moses have now returned to the Arava

## THE PIONEERS

to prove that this waste on the eastern edge of the Negev is indeed part of the Promised Land. In the short span of two decades—principally since the Six-Day War—they have scored an amazing achievement. The settlements already form great oases in a scorched valley that had never in history been farmed and three more settlements are in the planning stage. Moreover, the settlers have proved that they can not only live in the Arava but



Simple pleasures at Kibbutz Yotvata

live in the area as well. The original purpose of the Government in settling the Arava was to protect the exposed lifeline from the Gulf of the country to Elath. The main road skirts the Jordan border and security considerations dictated that outposts be set up along the way. By combining technology and willpower, the settlers who came to the Arava began to turn the settlement from dusty stockades to agricultural marvels which could be envied by farmers in the richest part of the country. In the moshav of Ein Yahav in the northern Arava, the farmers—most of them olim—have netted such as 20,000 pounds (nearly) a year, twice the yield of an engineer. (Settlers in the Arava are not required to pay taxes. Government incentives to draw people to the area.)

The advantage nature offers farmers in the Arava is water running which permits vegetables and flowers to be grown for the high-priced markets of Europe at a time when the snow of the Continent lies on the ground. Melons grown in the Arava were drawing 50p a pound in London shops this winter. The settlers first came to the Arava only the toughest would grow. Water was scarce and salty, the soil was sterile, there were no trees in the winter and blistering heat in the summer. The breakthrough occurred at the kibbutz of Yotvata, the

first permanent settlement in the valley. (The well of Yotvata is mentioned in the Bible as a place where the Hebrew tribes camped.) Here the Israeli-developed drip irrigation system was first tested successfully. By feeding a mixture of water and fertilizer directly to the plants through plastic tubes, the system produced prodigious yields with even limited amounts of water.

Meanwhile, bore holes sunk the length of the valley began to produce substantial quantities of water. Most of it was brackish but usable for drip irrigation. The earth was washed clean of its salts by repeated risings of fresh water and special crops were planted to provide the soil with nutrients. In some cases soil was trucked in from the Dimona area in the Negev and mixed with peat from the Hula Valley (a former swamp) in the Galilee and Golan Heights to create a fertile new soil. Eventually, some 15,000 acres in the valley will be reclaimed by the JNF and turned into productive farmland.

The most important ingredient in the Arava is its human material. Many of the settlements originated as Nahal outposts manned by young boys and girls soldiers who divided their military career between pioneering and soldiering.

Upon leaving the service, many of them decided to return to the Arava, drawn by its stark beauty and its challenge.

Abraham Rabinovitch

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SEE TOP OF PAGE 42

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## OBITUARY

## Mr Jacob L. Fine

The death of Mr. Jacob L. Fine, which occurred on Sunday at the age of 87, ends a long career as trade union administrator and municipal worker, magistrate and journalist.

It was a career so colourful that the BBC made it the subject of a broadcast telling the story of an immigrant's progress in England and his services to the country of his adoption.

Jacob Lewis Fine was born in a Lithuanian village of a poor family, the only Jew in the village. They managed to send him for Talmudic education in Vilna, where he was able to remain through the help of some benefactors, and then by teaching Hebrew. He picked up Russian and gained admission to a technical school. Here a curiosity about anti-Tsarist activity made him read a banned newspaper and resulted in his order to report at the police station twice a day. The 18-year-old student decided to leave the country and seek the freedom of England. He paid to be smuggled over the frontier, made his way to Hamburg and then by cattle-boat to London.

The arrival of the boat at Tower Bridge made one of the most impressive passages in the broadcast account of his career. After landing in London, with four shillings in his pocket, the

young man got lost, and it was the kindness of a police constable that confirmed his impression that Britain was very different from Tsarist Russia.

He clung to this favourable impression in spite of hard times in the tailors' sweatshops of the East End, where he started work as a shop boy earning 3s. 6d. for a 65-hour week. The conditions in the industry cried out for improvement and Fine decided to dedicate himself to helping his fellow-workers. After agitating for some years for better working conditions he became in 1915 secretary of the



## RABBI S. KHADOURI

Iraq's 93-year-old Chief Rabbi Sasson Khadouri, died in Baghdad on Monday. He had been the leader of the Iraqi Jewish community since 1933.

Two years ago, at the time of the barbarous hanging of eleven Iraqi Jews for alleged spying, Rabbi Khadouri was paraded almost daily before pressmen and television to declare that the trials before the revolutionary court were just and the verdicts and sentences proper. His own son, Shaul, was under arrest and awaiting trial at the time.

Since then Rabbi Khadouri had issued statements denying that there was any persecution of Jews in Iraq and denouncing "Israeli and Zionist propaganda campaigns."

Sasson Khadouri was born in Baghdad. Several generations of his ancestors were rabbis. His first rabbinical post was as director of Jewish slaughterhouses. Later he became a member of the rabbinical court and then its head. In 1933 a royal decree was issued confirming his election as head of the Baghdad Jewish community, in which office he acted as the chief representative of the community vis-à-vis the Government.

## MR JACK PETERS

The death of Mr Jack Peters will come as a shock to many of his former scout troop, writes Mr Jack Cowan, of Bedford.

Before the Second World War Mr Peters was the scoutmaster of the old 24th St. Marylebone troop, whose headquarters were at the Central Synagogue, Great Portland Street, London. The memories of many of his old troop will be rekindled when they think of his qualities in leadership, his character in moulding the lives of his scouts and instructing them in the duties of citizenship.

## MRS S. GABE

The death of Mrs Rosa Gabe removes from the Hendon Jewish community one of its outstanding religious, gracious and generous ladies, writes the Rev Leslie Hardman.

She displayed a lovable personality, a kindly disposition, a humble demeanour and was a dispenser of charity par excellence.

She was a founder of the Hendon Women's Mitzvah Society which, under her guidance and chairmanship for many years, developed into one of the most successful branches of the organisation.

Mr Zvi Shalom, former Israeli press attaché in Bonn, died in Jerusalem on Sunday, aged 83. For the past ten years he served in the information department of the Foreign Ministry.

Jewish United Ladies' Tailors' Trade Union.

He served as secretary of the union for 35 years. His amalgamation with the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers was one of the objects he worked for, and this was achieved before the last war after a ten-year fight against racial intolerance and other obstacles. His union, on amalgamation, became known as the London Manile and Costume branch.

From 1934 till 1949 Mr Fine was a member of the St. Marylebone Borough Council, taking a special interest in labour and housing problems and in all questions affecting the borough's large immigrant population.

Appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1934 he concerned himself with many delinquency problems. He was deputy chairman of the Petty Sessions, Tower Division; visiting magistrate at the Brixton and Pentonville prisons; visiting justice under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts; and a member of the Domestic Proceedings Court, Chelsea.

The O.B.E. was awarded to Mr. Fine in 1948 "for public services in Stepney."

As a journalist his principal activity was as London correspondent of the New York Yiddish "Daily Forward." He also wrote for the former Yiddish papers, the "Zeit" and the "Shimeh," and contributed occasional articles to the Jewish Chronicle on the clothing industry and trade union questions. Mr. Fine was a former treasurer and oldest member of the Foreign Press Association, London. He was also a member of the executive of the British section of the World Jewish Congress.

Since 1932 Mr Fine had lived at Hammerson House, the home for elderly Jewish people in Hampstead Garden Suburb where he was the first resident to be admitted.

## MEMORIAL MEETING

Dr I. S. Fox

Tributes to the late Dr I. S. Fox, particularly for the part he played as a pioneer of the Jewish day school movement, were paid at a memorial meeting held last week at Rex House, London, by the Zionist Federation and the Zionist Educational Trust.

Mr Sidney L. Shipton, chairman of the Z.F. who presided, said that Dr Fox's name would always be synonymous with Jewish education in their day schools.

Lord Janner said that Dr Fox was a man of the Jewish people in every sense of the word.

Dr S. Levenberg, Representative of the Jewish Agency in Britain, Miss Baatrics J. Barwell, hon. secretary of the Z.F. and Rabbi I. Fabricant also spoke.

The El Molé Rachamim was recited by the Rev Saul Amias.

## MR LEONARD COHEN

Mr Leonard Cohen, an honorary president of the Central British Fund, died on Sunday only a few days after returning to London from his home in Cyprus for the summer. He was aged 78.

Born in Manchester, Mr Cohen had, since the 1940s, taken a most active interest in the welfare of refugees from abroad. He was chairman of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad until its disbandment in 1950. He was a member of the council of the Central British Fund and was made an honorary president in 1968, when he went to live in Geneva.

In Manchester he served as chairman of the local appeal committee for the CBF and was president of the Literary and Philosophical Society.

Only a few days before his death Mr Cohen spent a few days in Budapest and he wrote an account of his impressions of the Hungarian Jewish community for the Jewish Chronicle.

He is survived by his widow.

## MR ABRAHAM ANDRAS

Mr Abraham Andras, director of legislation for the Canadian Labour Congress and a leading authority in the social welfare field, died while on a visit to Newfoundland. He was aged 58.

Born in Montreal, Mr Andras had lived in Ottawa since entering the service of the labour unions in 1940. He built up a reputation as an expert in social security developments and legislation.

He was an officer of the Ottawa Modern Jewish School and a brother-in-law of Mr David Lewis, recently elected leader of the New Democratic Party, Canada's Left-of-centre party.

## MR ARTHUR ROSENBLUM

The death has occurred in Jerusalem of Mr Arthur Rosenblum at the age of 88.

Born in Manchester, Mr Rosenblum settled in Hove in 1910. He was dedicated to communal work, Hebrew education and Zionism. He served for many years as a member of the board of management of the Brighton and Hove Hebrew Congregation, was one of the founders of the West Hove Congregation, and was secretary of the Brighton and Hove Zionist Society.

Mr Rosenblum, who emigrated to Israel in 1922, is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

## MR HARRY SAMUELS

My association with Mr Harry Samuels goes back almost half a century, writes Mrs Irene Sholto. He was a fanatically conscientious guardian of the Jewish Chronicle's financial welfare.

Although he had been retired for some years, those few of us who remain and remember him, will do so with love and sorrow at his passing.

The Rev Meyer Auerbach, former reader of the Hornsey and Wood Green Synagogue, has died in London at the age of 90.

## Some recent wills

Mr HYMAN BAZEL, of London, E.11, founder and president of the Wandsworth and Woodford Synagogue, who died last November, aged 81, left £44,318 (net, £44,009; duty, £3,847).

Mr HERMAN DAVIES FREEMAN, of Liverpool, who died last January, left £24,010 (net, £23,003; duty, £7,880). He left £100 to the Liverpool Home for Aged Jews, £50 each to the local Jewish Welfare Board, the Talmudical College, and King David School.

Mrs ABRAHAM LEVY, of London, N.W.6, who died last October, left £22,598 (net, £22,210; duty, £3,800). She left £100 to the J.N.F.

Mrs BERTHA METZGER, of London, S.W.15, who died last February, left £28,830 (net, £28,700; duty, £28,418).

Mrs LOUISE NUSSEN, of London, N.W.1, who died in May 1969, left £137,930. (net, £137,930; duty, £137,930).

## UNIVERSITY NEWS

## No slackening in the North

The summer term has brought no diminution in IJUF northern region activities, reports DOREEN CHARLTON, the regional chairman. Summer schools have been held at Aberdeen and Sunderland.

At Aberdeen, the school was attended by 20 people from Glasgow, Edinburgh, Stirling, Dundee, Sunderland and Durham, in addition to local students. The principal speaker was Mr Trevor Brin, AJY emissary, on "The psychology of Arab-Israeli relations." The society provided a meal in

the Aberdeen synagogue, with the help of Mrs Orin Orkin. The day was rounded off with a party in the union. Arrangements were in the capable hands of Michael Jacobs, chairman of the society.

About 50 students attended Sunderland day school. The day came from Newcastle, Durham, York and Glasgow, and was chaired by Mr Arnold Wagner, immediate chairman of IJUF. The day was with lunch provided by the committees of both synagogues. Guests included one of the vice-presidents of the local Aberdeen Mordant Cohen, wife.

Councillor Charles Shaw dressed the gathering in a "believe-and-hypocrite" ring a lively discussion.

After tea Rabbi Michael IJUF northern region spoke on "The leaders and led." Supper was followed by a ballroom debate.

## Israel trip

This year's IJUF Israel trip under the leadership of Rosalind Hawkins and Ian Lipman will take place from July 21 to September 1. There are still vacancies for male participants.

Application forms from IJUF, 1/2, Endsleigh Street, WC1.



Mr Pat Matthews, the Anglo-Jewish philanthropist and banker, and former Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, Chancellor of Oxford University, at St. Peter's College, Oxford, where the Matthews Building, a student residence, was dedicated.

## Kent fast for Soviet Jews

A twelve hour fast in support of Soviet Jewry and to focus attention on the current trial of Jews in the USSR, was held on the Kent campus by members of the emergency committee of the Jewish society. They sat inside a barbed wire fence outside the university library from eight in the morning to eight at night.

This was the climax of a local campaign mounted following a visit by Alan Freeman, of the Universities Committee for Soviet Jewry. Posters and leaflets have been displayed in all the Kent colleges and circulars and hand-outs distributed in the common rooms. The committee, led by Peter Nymna, Abe Hazan, Clive Lambert, Alan Cohen and Merrill Sober, collected nearly 900 student signatures on a protest petition.

## Exam results

Lewis E. Citron has passed the final examination for solicitors' apprentices of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland.

## LEICESTER

Ph.D.—Arieh Zaritsky, a Jerusalem geneticist, who is a graduate of the Hebrew University.

Peter Victor has gained the Ph.D. degree at the University of British Columbia, Canada, for a thesis on economic and environmental interaction.

David Joshiak (London) has passed Part II of the qualifying examination of the Law Society.

## Around &amp; about

Dublin—The need for qualified teachers, equipped with modern methods, was stressed in a "teach in" on Jewish education held under the auspices of the Students' Union at Dublin City University.

Among those who took part were Mr A. Yodanis, headmaster of Dublin Talmud Torah, Mr J. Zeman, director of Hebrew Studies, Stratford College, Mr K. Stein and Miss J. Waters.

Manchester—The principal so far this term has been a Seder at Hillel House with participation of 70 students. One Shabbat, Rabbi Chaim Pines, Lubavitcher youth counsellor, a discussion on "The Jewish chosen people and internationalism" was held. The Imam of the Manchester Jewish community spoke on Islam.

Dundee—St Andrews—At annual meeting of the society the home of Mr D. Kaplan, president, it was stated that 1000 bings had been attended by an average of 15 to 20 members a day school, at which the day was hosts to northern region. The IJUF regional chairman, for the report, Benjamin Vincent and Woolfson relinquished their co-chairman. Steven Waterman elected the new chairman and Vincent hon. vice-president.

Michael Cohen, of Bristol, has been called to the bar, is a lecturer in criminal law at Bristol University.

## FOR THE MOTORIST

## A new Vauxhall range

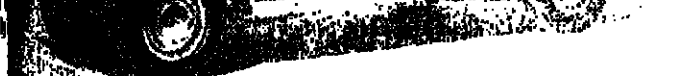
MICHAEL FROSTICK

With the announcement of the new Vauxhall range, the appeal of their cars in the increasing market for specialised cars. The new range is a fastback coupe, with two levels of luxury (the De Luxe and three levels of the Firenza, 1600cc and 2000cc).

The top-of-the-range Firenza is a twin-carburettor model, with dimensions that are no greater than those of the Viva. A distinctive roof line gives the coupe a sporty appearance in keeping with the extra-performance features.

The Viva bonnet line is retained and so are the extra-wide doors, which allow easy entry into the rear compartment. The rear end styling of the Firenza conceals a lot with a total capacity of 22 cu ft.

The Viva's familiar rectangular front end is retained.



The twin-carburettor Firenza 2000 SL.

back the high performance Vauxhall variant that is the Vauxhall SL. Its overhead valve engine, similar to that of the VX 490, gives the 2000 SL a 100-plus mph maximum and acceleration to

no further models, the SL and the De Luxe, share the extra performance version of the Viva's engine as their standard unit, with the 1600 cc engine available at extra cost for the De Luxe. Performance is similar to that of the corresponding Viva saloons, with a top speed of 80 mph when the 1150 cc engine is fitted and 91 mph for the 1600 cc option.

The Firenza is the first model to be evaluated, tested and approved at Vauxhall's 700-acre proving ground at Millbrook. The cars are said to have covered over a quarter of a million miles on the high-speed test circuit, hill routes and road surfaces.

The long, low look of the car has been achieved within overall

headlamps are fitted to the Firenza De Luxe, while the SL and 2000 SL models are easily distinguished by their twin circular headlamps set in a re-styled grille. A double coachline at waist level, wheel trims and additional brightwork further help to identify the SL models in exterior appearance from the De Luxe, with its single coachline.

All Firenzas have Amalgam upholstery for the new wide seats introduced in Viva SL models last October. In the rear compartment the seat squab has been

repositioned and cushion springs redesigned for improved passenger comfort; but for all that there is not a great deal of room. In the SL models the rubber floor mats are replaced by pile carpets. The fascia panel, controls and full-flow ventilation are similar to those of the Viva.

Three new exterior colours are introduced exclusive to the Firenza—Flamenco Red, Sunspot Yellow and Tasman Orange—together with highly popular metallic paint finishes and Monaco White. Interior trim on all models is black.

A vinyl roof cover is among the optional extras available for SL models.

The Firenza range inherits the mechanical components of the current Viva—Independent front suspension and rear four-link suspension, with coil springs all round, give the coupe's ride and handling similar to that of the Viva. Power is transmitted through a Viva-type four-speed gearbox, with the lever mounted centrally on the floor. The Firenza 2000 SL has a Victor 2000-SL type four-speed gearbox. Anti-roll bars are fitted front and rear.

## Safety first

Like all other models in the Vauxhall range, the Firenza is fitted with a safety hydraulic braking system, which isolates front brakes from rear in the event of a fluid leak, so that one pair remains fully operative.

Safety plays a prominent part in the Firenza design. The energy-absorbing steering column, designed to telescope progressively in the event of a frontal impact, is topped by a steering wheel with a padded, wide-area cross-spoke to minimise chest injuries. The curved header rail, the energy-absorbing construction of the fascia panel, and the ability of the body to absorb a frontal impact, are further safety features.

How much will it cost? The SL is £1,017, the SL 1600 £1,134, and the SL 2000 £1,282, all including tax.

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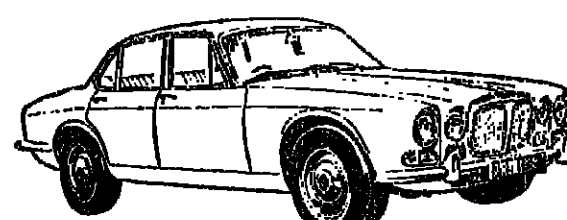
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1965 ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Cloud III. 2-door saloon by H. J. Mulliner/Park Ward. Black over mint blue, beige interior, 50,000 miles	£5,950
1965 ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Cloud III Saloon. Burgundy beige interior, 45,000 miles	£4,950
1964 ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Cloud III. Dusk grey, red interior, electric windows, 54,000 miles	£4,350
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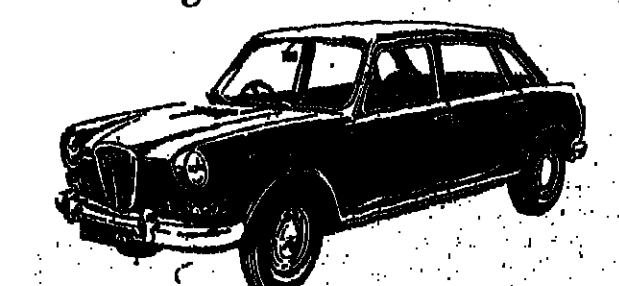
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## Cruise plans switched

Because of delay in converting Shaw Savill's 25,000-ton Ocean Monarch for one-class cruising and round-the-world voyages seven of her eight cruises planned for this year have been cancelled. Her sole cruise will be from Southampton on October 18. This will be a 13-day trip to Madeira, Las Palmas, Tenerife, Gibraltar and Lisbon.

Passengers who booked on cancelled cruises can switch to Shaw Savill's other one-class cruisers, Northern Star or Southern Cross, and receive a 15 per cent rebate. If they change from a 13-day to a 14-day cruise their fare will be based on the 13-day trip and the rebate will still apply. They also have the choice of transferring to the Ocean Monarch's October cruise and obtaining the rebate.

### Second holidays

P & O, which operates the world's largest passenger fleet, is offering more one-week cruise holidays than ever before. These cruises are designed to appeal particularly to those who have already booked a resort holiday but want something different for a second holiday and people who have never cruised before. Typical is the one-week cruise in the Oradeas from Southampton on June 13, fares from £51 with calls at Lisbon and Ceuta. There are also one-week cruises in other P & O liners with fares from £55.

Gibraltar has been added to the list of winter holiday areas available to British tourists through cheap packages. From November Cooks are offering four-day inclusive holidays on a bed-and-breakfast basis at the Rock, Gibraltar's top hotel, from £28. Flights are by scheduled BEA services. Outward flights are at mid-day on Fridays, returning to Heathrow 10 p.m. on Mondays. Gibraltar, small, lively and friendly, is an ideal area for a short winter break. And its Main Street is one of Europe's cheapest shopping centres.

Parents visiting Israel this summer will be interested to learn that there are 18 summer camps in Israel, all recommended by the Ministry of Tourism, which take children from abroad aged between 7 and 14. Camps are open during July and August and parents may leave children there for one to four weeks. The camps are situated near Haifa, Netanya and Tel Aviv. Further information can be obtained from the Israel Government Tourist Office, 50 St. James's Street, London, SW1.

The Friends of Magen David Adom have a Succot tour to Israel from October 9 to 17. Cost is £108 covering El Al flights, accommodation at Dan hotels in Tel Aviv and Haifa, and the Diplomat in Jerusalem, sightseeing and visits to British-sponsored MDA casualty stations. Bookings through Pel-

## Rank hotel

The Rank Organisation, which runs the Royal Lancaster, is building another first-class hotel in London. It is an eight-storey, fully conditioned, 540-bedroom hotel in Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, and will be called Gloucester. The spacious double twin-bedded rooms will all include private baths and showers and include 20 de luxe two-bathrooms. When completed in March 1973, the hotel will include a restaurant, ground-floor lounge, bar, basement parking for 100 cars, residents, and an internal arcade. There will also be a meeting and functions room seating 100.

Last minute holiday bookers seeking a kosher cruise at a de luxe hotel will be interested to hear that there are some rooms at the De Mar Hotel in Jerusalem at the beginning of July. The De Mar is one of Majorca's top hotels, but only Spanish hotel offering kosher food.

## Canaries

Continued from previous page

Las Palmas, two of the top hotels in the Canaries.

Union Castle has a big hotel in the group and also manages attractive air-sea holidays to the Canaries, including Lanzarote, Madeira and the Azores, and even travel on its fine ocean liners. A 17-day air/sea package with accommodation at the Paraisos in Lanzarote costs £179. There is also a two-week air-sea package combining a day in Madeira with a visit to the Azores for £227.

A Union Castle 17-day air/sea tour to Madeira with accommodation at the famous Reid's Hotel costs £220, at the two-star Miraz £179. There is also a two-week air-sea package combining a day in Madeira with a visit to the Azores for £227.

## slade

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## One of the interesting things about our flight to Tel Aviv is coffee in Vienna.

Our twice weekly flights to Tel Aviv on Thursdays and Saturdays stop off in Vienna. The connection time gives you time enough to enjoy a cup of our famous Austrian coffee in the airport lounge.

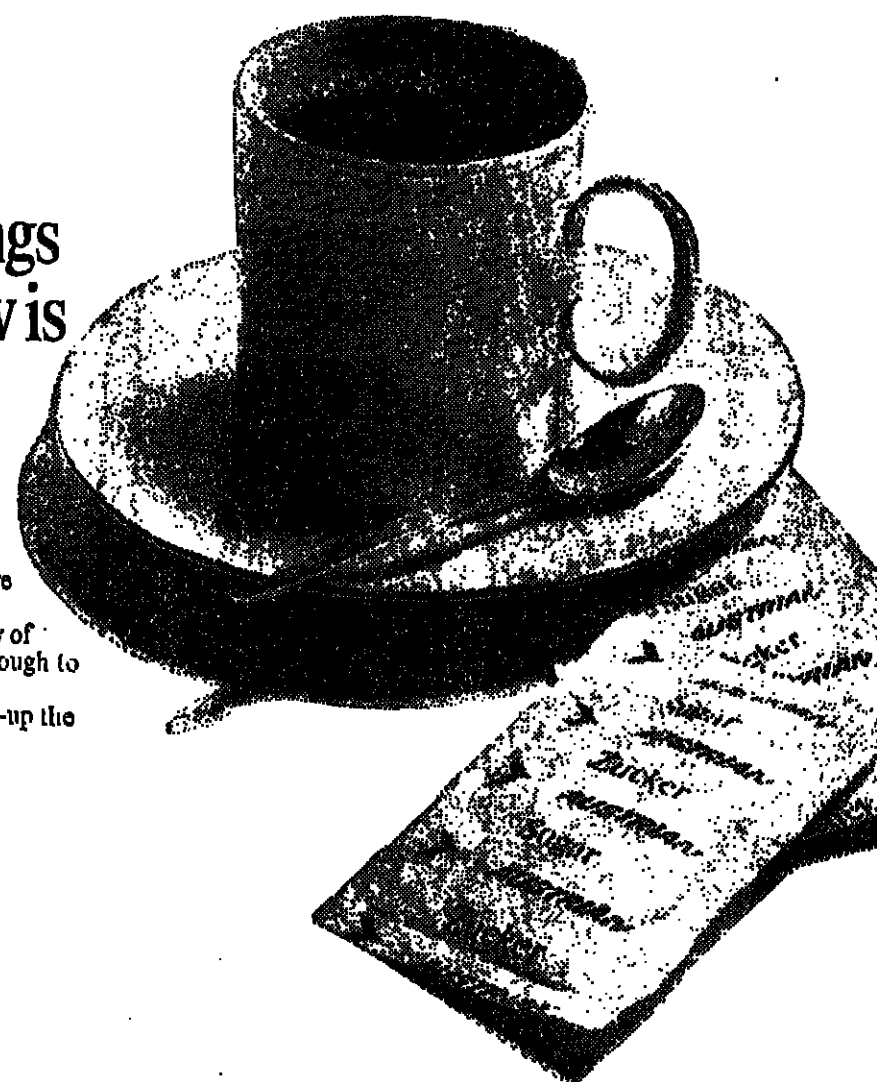
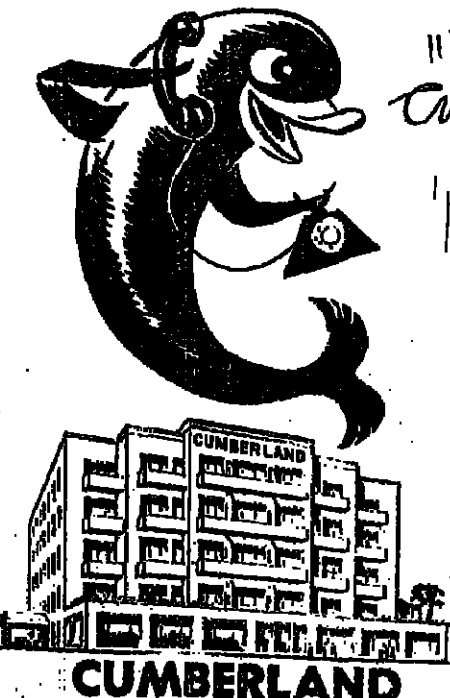
But perhaps you'd rather have your coffee after a meal - at somewhere like Sachers. And take in some of the culture and splendour of Vienna. The haunting music of the opera, the beauty of St. Stephen's Cathedral or the ancient majesty of the Schönbrunn Palace. There's plenty more in Vienna - enough to keep you interested for a lifetime.

Fly there on any day of the week - then, if you wish, pick-up the connection to Israel on any Thursday or Saturday.

You'll find there's more to Vienna than coffee. Your local IATA agent can furnish you with all the facts. Or write to us direct:

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Under the supervision of the Bath's Planning Commission.  
Mrs. B. Pold & family. [SKO]



## Where have you been already?

We'd be the first to admit that there are other countries in the world besides Israel. And they all have their attractions. Some of which you can see above, and most of which you've probably seen already.

Which is all very well. But we have just one question for you. Have you visited us? After all, we're hardly any further away than your usual holiday haunts. A mere 4½ hours by El Al Boeing jet. And certainly no more expensive.

So really you have no excuses. Remember that among others the Romans, the Crusaders and Napoleon have all made the effort to get there. (And travel wasn't so easy then.)

So. Once you've got here, what have we got for you? Well our previous guests left some pretty remarkable souvenirs behind them. Those who dig ruins will find them every bit as fascinating as anything they've seen elsewhere.

We have our 4 seas, and their seascides. Stretches of which will remind you of far more famous rivers. We have the lush, calm countryside round Galilee. And the stark reality of the desert at Maktesh Ramon.

And a city which is among the oldest, and most beautiful, and certainly the most sacred in the world: Jerusalem. And intermingled with all this, of course, is the entire history of the Jewish people. Which is definitely something you won't find anywhere else.

Finally, Israel neatly contrives to pack all this into a manageable area. So you really can see it all with ease.

And only Israel, in the midst of all this, could make you feel at home.

Contact your travel agent or The Israel Government Tourist Office, 59 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: 01-493 2431.

Israel: The only country you have to visit.



# junior chronicle

## Shavuot poems

### Children's Song

We bring our poppies and  
anemones  
To give to you, as joyfully we  
ride  
Between the sapling trees.  
And in our arms we bear the  
heavy sheaves,  
And these great tractors and our  
scythes and hoes  
Are garlanded with leaves.  
Now in the golden summer air  
the horn  
That sounded once from Sinai  
still sounds  
Across the fields of corn.  
Once there were Jewish  
children, long ago,  
Who never saw a vineyard bloom  
in peace  
Or pomegranates grow.  
Who lived in darkness, and knew  
fear beside,  
And spent their lives behind the  
ghetto walls,  
And in the darkness died.

**PAMELA MELNIKOFF**  
God of the past, and of the years  
to be,  
God of the harvest and the holy  
words  
That shape our destiny.  
God of our wandering fathers,  
hear our song,  
You who have given us this  
ancient land  
And made us proud and strong.  
How can we thank you, who  
have set us free  
To pick anemones and cyclamen  
And walk in Galilee?

This is one of the children's  
choruses from a cantata on the  
Jewish festivals, which is being  
set to music by Cyril Ornadel.  
The chorus is sung by Israeli  
children who are celebrating  
Shavuot by taking part in the  
festival of the "bikkurim," or  
first-fruits.

## TRUE STORY

### Tel Aviv's first zoo

JUDY CARR

The year was 1935. Israel, or  
Palestine as it was then called,  
was under the British Mandate.  
The streets were paved only  
with sand. There were no de-  
partment stores or boutiques.  
Nor was there a zoo.  
At that time living in Tel  
Aviv were a Jewish family from  
Vienna. One day the children  
came rushing home to their  
father (who was a police com-  
mander) crying, "Daddy come

small shop with a parrot, a few  
rabbits, and a monkey. Perhaps  
you don't think that was worth  
running all that way for? But  
for the children of Tel Aviv it  
was quite something. For in  
those days for them to see a  
monkey was like seeing a mer-  
maid in Trafalgar Square!

Then the owner of the shop  
came out into the street. He  
wore a long black gown and a  
skull cap. He was in fact a rabbi,  
and a rabbi who loved animals.  
But people made trouble for  
him. They said his animals were  
unhealthy. So the Government  
wanted to close down his zoo.

One day the police com-  
mander whose children had been  
the first to see the zoo received  
a visit from the rabbi. "Come  
in," he said. "What's up?"  
"If you please," said the rabbi,  
the authorities have sent men  
to close my shop and all the  
noise they make has upset my  
monkey."

So the shop stayed open and  
no one worried the rabbi or his  
animals any more. Three years  
later a real, big zoo opened in  
Tel Aviv and that very same  
rabbi was its chief director. If  
you are in Tel Aviv today you  
can still see this same zoo in  
Keren Kayemet Boulevard in the  
middle of the city.



quick, a zoo has opened in Tel  
Aviv.

Their father was as excited  
as they were. Together they ran  
to Sheinkin Street where the  
zoo was. There they saw a very

## Fruit Festival

On the first day of Shavuot  
The revelation is read  
People come to the shool  
And lots of prayers are said.  
Shavuot celebrates harvest time  
So there are plenty of flowers  
and fruits  
People come from miles away  
Dressed in their best suits.  
Shavuot remembers the giving  
of the law  
It's a very solemn day  
I like this festival of many fruits  
That comes to us in May.

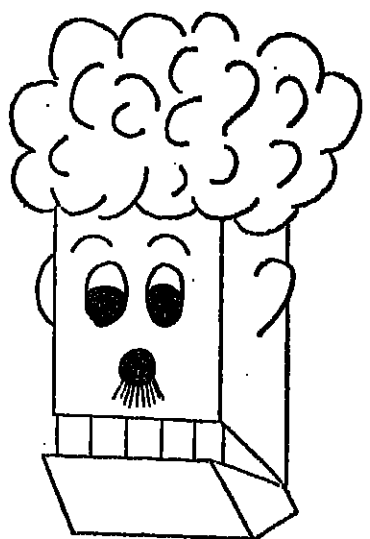
ADRIENNE MARKS (aged 12)

## LETTER

In Edinburgh we have only a  
small Jewish community, but for  
children on Sundays we have  
Hebrew classes. On Sunday  
afternoons we have a Habonim  
group, that I go to, for 9 to 12s.  
It is run by David Harrison, a  
student at Edinburgh University.  
At Habonim we play games, have  
races, sing Israeli songs and do  
Israeli dancing. We also have  
quizzes and we make posters and  
paint friezes for festivals. There  
are only a few people at Habo-  
nim, though, and they're mostly  
boys.

For teenagers there is a Mac-  
cabi group on Sunday evenings.  
STELLA YARROW (aged 11)

## Do-it-yourself



### Charlie Chatter-box

Does your mum ever tell you  
you're a chatter-box? Here's  
your chance to make a chatter-  
box of your own.

All you need is:

- 1 1/2p-top packet. (It must be  
a hinged box).
- 1 small red bead.
- Some cotton wool.
- Some small tins of coloured  
paint.

Paint the packet pink and  
wait a while for it to dry. Now  
turn the box upside down (as  
shown in diagram) so that the  
hinged top is at the bottom. This  
will be Charlie's mouth.

At the other end of the packet  
glue on the cotton wool for his  
hair. Draw two large eyes and  
colour them blue. Next glue on  
the small bead for his nose. Cut  
out a small circle of paper and  
then cut in half. Glue one half  
on one side of the packet and the  
other half on the other side.  
Charlie now has two ears. You  
can either draw his moustache  
or use a small strip of cotton  
wool.

Hold the packet in one hand  
and work his mouth with your  
other. Charlie Chatter-box is all  
ready to chat away for you.



### Shavuot stamps

These three Israeli stamps to  
celebrate Shavuot, the first of  
their kind, were issued this  
week. The designs consist almost  
entirely of verses from the Bible  
in illuminated Hebrew letter-  
ing: "Vayichtov" on the 50  
agora, "Rayshit" on the 45  
agora, and "V'chag Shavuot" on  
the 100 agora.

The stamps, which are multi-  
coloured, have been designed by  
A. Kalderon, well-known Israeli  
stamp artist, and are printed in  
sheets of 15, with tabs adjoining  
the five stamps in the last  
column.

Ornamental first-day  
bearing the set cancelled  
the Jerusalem postmark  
obtainable from dealers in  
country early next month.  
Other issues being  
the same time are two  
booklets containing the  
emblems definitive series  
plate sheets, including  
block arrangements of the  
set panes, will be put on  
sale.

L.N.M.

## YOUR WORK

### Young fund raisers

Class 5 of the Dunstan Road  
Synagogue Hebrew classes have  
collected £8 to be given to a  
Jewish children's charity. The  
children collected this amount  
entirely from their own pocket  
money. Perry Schaffer alone  
contributed £1.09. The other  
children were Vivienne Wallis,  
Edwina Grant, David Dwek,  
Susan Clapich, Julian Robinson,  
Bradley Grundman and Mark  
Levy.

Eight enterprising chil-  
dren from Southgate organised their  
own art exhibition in all  
their group of 35s, and there  
than 40 paintings and hand-  
written letters in the garage in  
the exhibition was Mrs. P. J.  
Karen Stern.  
The children raised £1.09  
and to this they added £1.09  
of the raised through a weekly  
collection. Eight-year-old David  
was treasurer of the com-  
mittee but there is no space  
to mention them all.

They had June Jacob, of the  
Association of Jewish Women's  
contributions, to chair the  
evening and control the en-  
trance, Greville Janner to  
run them on, and Lena to tell  
them and that of her com-  
mittee in distress.



A happy crowd of children enjoying themselves at a recent party  
at the Portman Hotel, London in aid of the Alice Model

### Cellist triumphs abroad

Richard Lester, aged 11, of  
Hampstead, London, was the  
only English competitor in the  
second Beethoven Violoncello  
competition held recently in Czechoslovakia. He took first place  
in the final round and was awarded  
the special prize for the  
interpretation of Czech  
works. In the overall com-  
petition of his age group  
he gained second prize.  
Richard is a pupil of Mr.  
Fleming, the famous

# woman's page

The Russian Jews' plea to the  
women of Britain is

## Go on yelling

SADIE LEVINE

Lena Volkova is an electrical  
engineer from Kharkov. She is  
an English language gradu-  
ate of Kharkov University. Her  
husband is a professor of music  
they have a son aged twelve.  
They "got out" of Russia six  
years ago and live in Israel.

She is 34, passionately pretty  
and a mother, and faced a  
world of women in London last  
week with great composure.  
"We are now safe and sound  
and very lucky."

This was at an extraordinary  
meeting of representatives of  
nearly every Jewish woman's  
organisation who came at  
last summons to the home  
of Mrs. and Greville Janner to  
discuss what could be done to help  
Russian Jews like Lena now in  
Russia and in danger  
of starvation.



Lena Volkova

They planned at this meeting  
demos, marches, vigils, lobby-  
ings... a concentrated pro-  
gramme of persistent and pacific  
indignation and will recruit so

that the ranks swell to a huge  
army of Jewish women from all  
over the country until every  
Russian Jewish man, woman and  
child who wants to go to Israel  
is freed to go.

What is more, they will work  
together under the auspices, or  
the "hechsha," of one body...  
the Association of Jewish Women's  
Organisation, which organised  
this meeting.

If you want to join in 'phone  
459 3927 or 458 3024.

Lena, who looked small and  
vulnerable as she confronted  
the women, spoke with strength  
and dignity.

"Even little children in  
Russia know it is bad to be a  
Jew. They catch it from the air.  
We of my generation are not  
frightened as our parents were  
who went through the Stalin  
era. We are concerned with  
human dignity."

Greville Janner said, "If our  
grandparents had not got out of  
Russia we ourselves would be  
there pushing the gates. Women  
can in many ways do a lot more

## COOKERY

### Asparagus—the aristocrat

EVELYN ROSE

English asparagus has a brief,  
very expensive season during May  
and early June. With a starting  
price of over a pound a bundle,  
it rarely goes below 50p, even at  
the height of the season.

True, there is a cheaper version,  
but that is "spruce"—the weedy  
stalks that have neither the texture  
nor the incomparable delicate  
flavour of the choice Evesham or  
Forbury.

In fact, if you want smaller  
stalks—for serving as a side veget-  
able rather than a dish in its own  
right, I would suggest good quality  
frozen asparagus such as the Cana-  
dian "York."

At the price of choice asparagus,  
it is no affection to spend time  
and care on its preparation and  
cooking.

Choose a bundle with thick,  
green-tipped stalks, firm and fresh-  
looking. As soon as you get the  
bundle home, untie it and wash it  
—tips down—in a bowl under  
running water. Then gently scrub  
with a soft brush to remove the  
sand which clings to the lower tips.

Break off the woody lower two  
inches of the stalk. It seems to snap  
at just the right place, about two  
inches below the green. Scrub  
away the upper part of the lower  
stalk, using a sharp knife, then re-  
toss the asparagus into a bundle  
of even length, using soft string.  
If you have no asparagus pan, leave  
a loop to lift the cooked bundle  
from the pan.

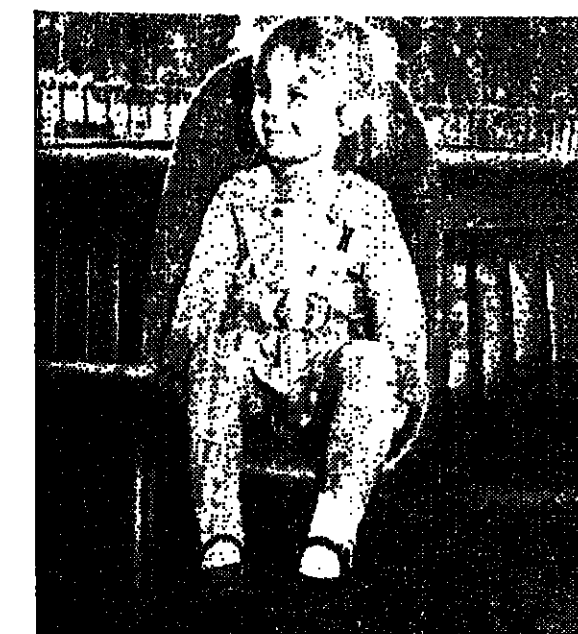
Asparagus must be cooked "al  
dente"—that is, it must be tender  
but still slightly chewy. One almost  
sucks the juices out of it. To  
achieve this it is necessary to steam  
the tender flower heads, while  
boiling the tougher stalks.

I invested one year in an aspa-  
ragus pan, a kind of outside double  
boiler, but for most purposes, a  
percolator without the coffee con-  
tainer works just as well. (But for  
heaven's sake keep it only for  
asparagus!)

Put three or four inches of boil-  
ing, salted water into the pan, add  
the bundle of asparagus, close the  
lid and simmer for 15 minutes.  
Now you must taste a stalk. It is  
the only way, as well as being the  
prerogative of the cook. The  
asparagus is ready when the tips  
are just tender without being  
mushy.

While the asparagus is cooking,  
it is as well to get ready the sauce  
and the dish. Simplest and, I think,  
the best is a plain melted  
butter sauce. For six people, put  
3 oz. of (preferably unsalted)  
butter into a sauce boat and leave  
in a warm place to become liquid.  
Do not heat it over a direct flame  
or it will become oil. Just before  
serving, add a few grains of  
cayenne pepper and a squeeze of  
lemon.

This can be as elaborate as a  
specially-made, entire dish with a  
built-in tray, on which the aspa-  
ragus is placed to drain; or it can  
be quite simply a flat dish with a  
linen napkin to hold excess mois-  
ture. Lay the steaming bundle on  
the dish, untie the string and serve  
at once. Tepid asparagus is horrid!  
Six to seven fat stalks are quite  
sufficient for one serving, and I  
think that a little of this is "de-  
cent" for mopping up the com-  
bined juices and left-over butter.  
Add, if you please, that is the  
only way to eat it!



The car that passed me at high speed had the child-  
ren sitting around the back seat while their  
parents were safely belted in at front. It was a  
terrifying sight. Britax, the seat belt people, are  
out to educate parents about their family outings  
and designed this new "Star Rider" seat, with  
excellent innovations such as front webbing  
adjusters, simply operated buckle, snap-clip  
fasteners. BSI approved, the seat and fittings cost  
from £9.90

than men. Action is expected  
of men. They do not expect it  
of women."

The questions of course  
cropped up. "Will whatever we  
do have any effect?" "Do the  
Russians care?" "What good  
do protests ever do?"

Well of course the Alder-  
maston marches never banned  
the bomb. American demos have  
not stopped the war in Vietnam.  
But this is different.

Quite apart from the fact that  
the long-haired members of this  
demo were all women, it is  
accepted that the efforts of the

35s did get Raiza Palatnik out  
of her prison dungeon.

Lena and many others are  
sane simply because, as she said,  
"my name was known and men-  
tioned. I had 'friends' in Eng-  
land. I cannot tell you how much  
it means to have friends abroad."  
"Keep your vigils and con-  
tinue with your rallies and  
marches."

She said, in effect, what the  
Russian Jews already in Israel  
are saying and what those still  
in Russia are trying to tell us,  
and that is simply:  
"Go on yelling."

### The fruits of labour

Citrus Marketing Board direc-  
tor in Israel, Mordecai Maklef,  
explained the drop in Israeli  
orange sales to Britain thus:  
"Oranges are a working-man's  
fruit and there has been a rash

of strikes in England this year  
reducing the purchasing power  
of the workers. But the well-to-  
do middle classes who buy grape-  
fruit have not been harmed by  
the economic situation."

*Mare Hilliard*

105-108 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1 01-493 4666/7

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for the loveliest  
maternity wear

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London N.W.1 1100 5000

22 Bedford Way, London N.W.1 1100 5000

### Young Israel League

My name is .....  
My address is .....  
My age is ..... 28.5.71  
I enclose PO 10p for a badge  
Send the coupon to Junior  
Chronicle, Jewish Chronicle, 25  
Farringdon St., London, EC4A 1JF.

### New members

A hearty welcome is extended  
to: Adrian Feiglin, 81 (Mel-  
bourne, Australia); Diana Feig-  
lin, 10 (Melbourne, Australia);  
Sarah Silberston, 81 (Willesden,  
NW10).

### PEN FRIENDS

Replies to pen-friend requests  
should be sent care of the Editor,  
Junior Chronicle.

KAREN LIBMAN (Ontario,  
Canada), boy or girl living any-  
where. Aged 10-11. Interests:  
pop music and needle point.

CINDY THAU (Montreal,  
Canada), living in Canada or  
United States. Aged 10, boy or  
girl. Interests: general.

### Correction

"The King of Schnorrers," re-  
viewed in last week's "Junior  
Chronicle," was first published  
in 1894 and not in the eight-  
teenth century as stated. The  
author of the book was, of  
course, Israel Zangwill.



1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-14.

100-443887-100



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## GENERAL INFORMATION

25 FURNIVAL STREET,  
LONDON, EC4A 1JT  
PHONE 01-405 9252

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MANCHESTER: 14 Chesham Parade, Manchester, M8 6QJ, Lancs. Phone: 061-74 5171.

LEADS: Travelling Chambers (Rooms 48-50), Boar Lane, Leeds, 1. Phone 0532 2716-6-7.

AMERICAN BUREAU: 1001 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10017. Phone: (212) MU-1032. Cable: JACRO, New York.

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YOU MAY TELEPHONE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS. Phone 01-405 9252, 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. weekdays.

ALL classified advertisements and advertisements must be received by 11 a.m. Wednesday for insertion in next week's issue.

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE OF ADVERTISEMENTS

1. The proprietors (Jewish Chronicle Newspaper Ltd.) may make any alterations to the type and standards of the advertisement of any particular advertisement on a specified date or at all, although any advertiser will be made to meet the wishes of the proprietors. If any advertiser fails to meet the wishes of the proprietors, the advertiser will be liable for any loss or damage caused by advertisement.

2. While any advertisement will be made to conform to the wishes of the proprietors, the advertiser will be liable for any loss or damage caused by advertisement.

3. The placing of an order for the insertion of an advertisement shall amount to an agreement by the advertiser to accept the conditions of acceptance of advertisements of the proprietors.

4. The advertiser will be liable for any loss or damage caused by advertisement.

5. The advertiser will be liable for any loss or damage caused by advertisement.

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17. The advertiser will be liable for any loss or damage caused by advertisement.

## Engagements (continued)

HOPPEN: ROSENBLUM. The engagement is announced between Mr. Hoppen, 32 Barclay House, E.C.4, and Miss Rosenblum, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

KAYE: JACOBS. The engagement is announced between Mr. Kaye, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

LEVINE: BROOKES. The engagement is announced between Mr. Levine, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

MILLER: AARONSON. The engagement is announced between Mr. Miller, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 9







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We are a well-known private contract-making company in the North London area. Our factory is highly equipped and capable of producing a wide range of products. We are seeking a Works Director to manage our factory and to develop new products. Salary: £4,000 to £5,000 per annum. Apply to the Secretary, Finchley Synagogue, Woodside Park Road, N12 8JH.

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Situations Vacant—(continued)  
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—continued from page 22

Middle East handbook

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an item in your issue of May 14, where your reporter states that "controversy is likely to be aroused" by the publication of the comprehensive "Handbook to the Middle East," which I have edited for Anthony Blond Ltd. I doubt if this is true—unless, of course, someone deliberately sets out to arouse such controversy.

Your reporter says that it contains, apart from the Arab and Moslem contributors, "an array of names which reads like a Who's Who of CAABU supporters."

There are nearly fifty contributors, of whom I have just counted them, since it had never occurred to me before to consider the point) six are members of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding. Since CAABU includes among its members most of the distinguished British orientalists, it does not seem surprising that a book which sets out to cover every aspect of life in the Middle East should include contributions from some of them.

I wonder, for instance, who your reporter thinks would have been a more appropriate contributor to write about "the position of women in Arab society" than Mrs. Doreen Ingrams, Ought I to have excluded her because she was an active member of CAABU, or was I right to choose her because she had more detailed and first-hand knowledge than anyone else about the subject? Perhaps your reporter would quarrel also with my selection of Tom Little to write about

Should Hess be freed?

Sir.—I disagree with the contention of Mr. Richard Bluhm (your May 7 issue).

Neither vengeance nor deterrence enter into the reason for the continued incarceration of Rudolf Hess, but expiation (in however limited a degree) of heinous crimes committed against humanity.

As principal henchman of, and collaborator with, Hitler in the avowed intention to exterminate millions of innocent victims, the only possible repayment of his debt to civilisation (if this word still means anything) is to see that he remains imprisoned for the remainder of his miserable life.

Not one word of contrition has ever issued from his lips for his active participation in the Jewish liquidation policy, so presumably he is unrepentant in this respect. Whether or not he is now harmless is irrelevant. Humanity would be better employed in assessing the misery of millions of his victims and the few remaining survivors among their families, than misguided commiseration for one who has occupied lightly, should he live confined for many more years.

However considerable the body of Jewish opinion claimed by Mr. Bluhm as agreeing with him, I feel sure that the vast majority share my view.

BERNARD A. COHEN.  
10 Thornhills Road, Sunderland.

Immigration Bill

Sir,—The furious debate over the Immigration Bill seems to have started, not only in the press, but also in Committee where it is now being rushed through.

As a minister in a religion particularly concerned with the rights of minorities I and several of my colleagues wrote to members of the Commons standing committee, including Alderman Michael Fidler, MP, thinking that such a prominent member of the Jewish Board of Deputies would be sensitive to the need of aliens to experience greater equality under the law.

Alderman Fidler's response was far from satisfactory. He defended the Immigration Bill with the perverse argument that it was only consistent to level down the status of Commonwealth immigrants to that of aliens. No mention was made of any compensation of rights to this wider category of aliens, because I suspect Alderman Fidler knows well that the Bill will diminish rights by extending police powers of arrest without warrant, increasing the power of courts to deport, and allowing the Home Secretary to deport aliens without the right of appeal.

There are many other arguments about the Bill which focus on the possibility of it being a means to colour bar and racism, but the mechanism which allows it to be so used is to do with the diminution of civil rights for immigrants during and after entry. Arguments such as the one Alderman Fidler has put forward would be shown up for what they are if they were more widely debated.

(The Rev) GRAHAM MURPHY.  
Unitarian minister.  
33 Granby Road, Mile End, Stockport, Cheshire.

Claims on Iraq

Sir.—Your editorial "Gaholde" (May 7 issue) and your consistent advocacy of the cause of Iraqi Jewry are both commendable and inspiring.

It is intended to open a register of claims for Jews from Iraq and other Arab countries who have had their property confiscated without receiving adequate compensation. Would those concerned contact me.

P. S. GOURGEY.  
4 Poplar Court, Richmond Road, East Twickenham, Middlesex.

Liberal policy

Sir,—I regret to say that Frank Davis continues to miss the point of the Liberal Party membership. The majority of Liberals, irrespective of their religion, join the party because they believe in its domestic policies, i.e., site value rating, industrial relations, proportional representation, Common Market, etc., not because it, above all other political parties, has a policy on Israel.

Frank Davis has surely been around in the political field long enough to know that it is the rebels against the party line who make the news, i.e., Liberals for Palestine (whose local membership at the last count did not exceed 60, mainly young uninformed Liberals), as against those who believe in, and carry out party policy.

Constant bombardment of an Israeli policy by Jewish Liberals, as desired by Mr. Davis, would do far more harm to support for Israel by the Liberal Party than if they worked, as most of them do, for the party as a whole. Indeed, not every Jew in the Liberal Party has Frank Davis's burning desire to make Israel a top priority policy of the party.

What is more important and encouraging in my mind, is the support for the Liberal Friends of Israel from non-Jewish Liberals especially from those members of the party whose opinions carry weight.

(Miss) JOYCE ARAM.  
prospective Parliamentary candidate, Ruislip Northwood; member, Party Council; membership secretary, Liberal Friends of Israel; member, London Liberal Party executive.  
1 Summerlee Gardens, East Finchley, 2.

Hitler's black book

Sir.—Reading the paragraph "Black list" in the "Incidentally" column of your May 14 issue, it occurred to me that a gathering of those Jews who, like myself, shared the honour of appearing in Hitler's black book because of their anti-Nazi and Jewish defence work in this country might be of no less interest than the privilege arranged function at the Reform Club.

And what those angles better than your own?

HARRY SAMUEL.  
The Reform Club, 10, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Biography of Weismann

Sir,—In your May 14 issue you published a letter from Mr. Eric Silver to the effect that Richard Crossman is to receive £28,000 plus £6,000 for research for his projected biography of Dr. Chaim Weizmann. Mr. Silver asks me to repeat the refutation of this statement (in your "Incidentally" column) which has already been made by Sir George Weldenfeld.

Permit me to state the following: (1) It is surely not a matter of public opinion how much money Mr. Crossman will be paid for writing this biography, or from what sources he is to be paid.

(2) I most certainly and categorically deny that Mr. Crossman is to receive a sum of money anywhere near the sums mentioned by Mr. Silver either for writing the biography or for research.

(3) Whatever money is to be received by Mr. Crossman is an advance on royalties, which is in accordance with common practice, and I am surprised that Mr. Silver is unfamiliar with contemporary methods of drawing up a contract.

(4) I would suggest that Mr. Silver apply himself assiduously to learning the rudiments of his own profession, the first of which is to check his information.

MEYER W. WEISGAL.  
Yad Chaim Weizmann, Rehovot, Israel.

Non-existent ghost

Sir.—I am astonished and distressed by the passage in Ben Asai's column of April 9 in which he writes that I "virtually ghosted" Dr. Chaim Weizmann's "Trial and Error." Further, that I "made it the memorable work that it is."

In my autobiographical "Little Did I Know" (1963), I wrote concerning Dr. Weizmann: "His English, which he had learned in his childhood, was excellent, calling for few stylistic corrections. Most of the work lay in the rearrangement of the material. None of the merits of 'Trial and Error' can be credited to me."

I am of course proud of having worked with, or for, the greatest Jew of our time, and that is enough for me.

MAURICE SAMUEL.  
Apartment 4-B,  
410 West End Avenue, New York.



